

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

FIVE CENTS

Copyright 1922 by
The Christian Science Publishing Society

BOSTON, U.S.A., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1922

Sixteen
Pages

VOL. XIV, NO. 68

PRESIDENT GETS HOOVER REPORT ON RUSSIAN RELIEF

Total Resources of American Organization Set Forth as \$52,599,700, Including Sum Appropriated by Congress

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10 (Special)—In response to a request from President Harding, Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, today submitted a report on the Russian relief situation. The reason for the President's request for information on this subject was found in efforts that had been made to obtain his support of the American committee for Russian famine relief, which undertook to distribute relief through the Russian Red Cross, organized under and controlled by the Soviet Government of Russia.

After obtaining the consent of Senator J. McCumber, Senator from North Dakota, to the use of his name as one of the advisory council, Walter A. Liggett, who organized the committee under contract with Dr. D. H. Dubrowsky, Bolshevik agent and representative here of the Russian Red Cross organized by the Soviet Government, asked him for a letter to the President. Senator McCumber gave him a letter introducing him to President Harding as a gentleman representing a relief work apparently meritorious in its nature and commanding it to the President if he should upon investigation "find it worthy" of his endorsement.

"I knew, of course, that the President would investigate it before doing anything about it," Senator McCumber said. "I knew nothing about the committee myself except what I was told by Mr. Liggett, that it was endorsed and directed by the prominent people whose names he gave me."

Question Might Be Raised

Senator McCumber added that if the funds of the committee were to be controlled in any degree by the Soviet Government he feared it was seriously open to question whether the disposition would be entirely for the benefit of the famine sufferers. "If the committee is not what it was represented to be," the Senator said, "I will not, of course, have the support of those who gave their names under a misapprehension of the facts concerning it."

Arthur Gapper, Senator from Kansas, another who sponsored the proposal, said that if the committee is working in conjunction with the Soviet Government of Russia, as the members in the Tribune appeared to think, he would at once insist on the withdrawal of his name from connection with the enterprise.

"Not very strongly," he said, "the work of this nature should be handled through agencies consisting of Americans. And it was my impression that the work of this committee would be so handled when I accepted membership on it."

An investigation not only of the American central committee for Russian relief, but of the Russian Red Cross, organized by the Soviet Government, is being conducted by the Department of Justice, under the personal direction of William J. Burns.

Inistence on Control

The insistence of the American Red Cross on the control upon the control of American relief for Russia has left a comparatively small amount of supplies to be controlled and distributed by the Soviet Russian Red Cross. It was to get around this that a plan was devised by Mr. Liggett and A. W. Sticker and submitted to Dr. Dubrowsky and T. G. Osho in a letter.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 6)

New York Plans to Put on Brakes

Fifteen Miles an Hour for Taxis and Severe Penalties Proposed

NEW YORK, Feb. 10 (Special)—An ordinance imposing severe penalties on automobile speeders was considered today at a hearing held in the aldermanic chambers at City Hall.

Speakers urged that the metropolis should make every effort to reduce the number of accidents due to reckless driving. It was pointed out that there were 835 fatalities and 17,000 persons injured by motor cars last year in New York state.

It was announced by Hamilton McInnes, general counsel for the Public Safety League of Brooklyn, that Adolf Lewisohn has consented to become president of that organization. Mr. Lewisohn, it was stated, will start a campaign for legislation requiring taxicabs and motor trucks to seal their speed regulators at 15 miles an hour.

PRESS INDORSES WIRTH'S ACTION

Public Opinion Voices Approval of the Government's Attitude Toward Strikers

BERLIN, Feb. 10 (Special by wireless)—Dr. Wirth's Reichstag speech which, as mentioned in a previous dispatch provoked noisy protests from the Left parties, is generally endorsed by the press and public opinion today. Curiously enough the extremists of the Right and Left sharply criticize the government, the former complaining that it was too lenient toward the strikers, the latter that it was too harsh. Middle public opinion thinks that, errors of tactics apart, Dr. Wirth managed a difficult situation with skill and firmness.

Skins happily are not wanting today to show that the authorities, both state and municipal, while punishing a few ringleaders, are anxious to make the return to work of the mass of ill-advised, ill-led, strikers as easy as possible. The main point of Dr. Wirth's speech was that any government which hopes to retain the thread of authority cannot concede to state employees the right to strike which private workers have. He characterized the strike as a revolt against state and public and refused, notwithstanding protests of the Left to withdraw that remark.

BERLIN, Feb. 10 (Special Cable)—The Communists and Independent Socialists again caused noisy scenes when in the Reichstag this afternoon the debate on the government's strike measures initiated by Dr. Wirth's speech was resumed.

The feature of today's discussion was the speech made by the Traffic Minister, Herr Groener, whose firmness throughout the dispute greatly contributed to the government's victory. Herr Groener insisted that the ringleaders of the movement must be punished, as otherwise no government could expect either support or respect from the public or its own employees.

The debate which followed, an extreme Socialist speaker denounced the government for its alleged harshness toward the strikers, but it is clear that the assembly will, when the vote is taken, endorse Dr. Wirth's attitude.

Women Lawyers Named as Counselors CHICAGO, Feb. 10 (Special)—Two women both law graduates and members of the Illinois Bar were named assistant corporation counsels of Chicago today by Corporation Counsel S. A. Ettelson. One will write briefs, chiefly in appeal cases, the other, serving without pay, will assist in compilation of the Chicago municipal code.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 6)

PROPAGANDA SEEN IN ATTACK MADE ON RUSSIAN AGENCIES

Paxton Hibben, of Near East Relief Committee, Says Motive Seems to Be to Check Relief From United States Through Outcry Against Bolsheviks

NEW YORK, Feb. 10 (Special)—Attacks on agencies seeking funds for Russian relief, which led up to President Harding's request for a report on the subject from Secretary Hoover, are propaganda, according to Paxton Hibben of the Near East Relief Committee, designed to prejudice public opinion against the Bolshevik Government. In a statement on the subject, made for The Christian Science Monitor, Mr. Hibben says:

"In view of the amazing and unceasing attacks on a number of agencies seeking funds for Russian relief, it is pre- sumably on the ground that they are neither controlled by the one semi-official American relief agency operating in Russia nor hostile to the Russian Government, I fear at liberty to make public some recent correspondence between Mr. Herbert Hoover and myself on this same subject.

"There would appear to be, in this propaganda emanating from Washington, precisely that effort to con- cern the public to limit the relief which is being given by the American people, with the possibility always that those who do not receive relief will become dissatisfied with the present government and overturn the government to which I referred in my remarks at the meeting of the Foreign Policy Association on Jan. 31. It is the telegram quoted in The Times of Feb. 3, bears out my own contention that the Russian Government can and will take care of the transportation of all

leged to have sent the telegram in question, to discourage the relief of the starving through the agencies named on political grounds."

"Now, I, for one, can see no reason why a relief organization seeking to save the starving of Russia by an appeal to the American public must necessarily be either a semi-official organization, or an organization hostile to the Russian Government. I know of no one who has been to Russia recently who is not willing to testify that the work of the Russian Government in saving the starving of the famine districts is not sincere and as well done as is possible with the means at its command.

The press has been full of dispatches recording the honesty of the Russian Government's efforts to relieve the starving, to secure seed grain, to plow the fields for spring planting, as well as the complete nature of the cooperation which the Russian Government has given Mr. Hoover's relief organization. The Times' own correspondent in Moscow, Mr. Walter Durant, in a dispatch dated Jan. 28, decried such propaganda intended to discredit the sincerity of the Russian Government in relief matters as the dispatch from Washington printed in The Times this morning, while The Times of Feb. 3 bears out my own contention that the Russian Government can and will take care of the transportation of all

(Continued on Page 2, Column 6)

SIR ERIC GEDDES' ECONOMIES BOTHER COALITION CABINET



Sir Eric Geddes

Chairman of the Economy Committee, whose recommendations would cut nearly £100,000,000 out of British budget

Recommendations by Chairman of Economy Committee May Bring Liberal and Conservative Branches of Government Into Irreconcilable Conflict

LONDON, Feb. 10 (Special Cable)—The report of the Economy Committee, of which Sir Eric Geddes is chairman, published this afternoon, may prove to be a historical document. For weeks past it has seemed possible that it might disrupt the Coalition by bringing its Liberal and Conservative wings into irreconcilable conflict. It is understood the Liberal section was determinedly opposed to any cuts in education and other services in which the Liberals are always peculiarly interested. On the other hand, the Conservatives, supported by Winston Churchill, were reported as fiercely opposed to the proposed cuts in military and naval expenditures.

There is no indication yet what agreement, if any, the Cabinet has reached, save that cuts will not be to the extent proposed and the House of Commons will be asked to shoulder some responsibility for them.

To Balance the Budget

The important point is that, according to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the saving of £100,000,000 aimed at by the Geddes Committee is necessary to make the budget balance. Economist die-hards in Parliament have already formed themselves into a 40-member group to watch this issue.

LONDON, Feb. 10 (By the Associated Press)—In the long-awaited report of the Committee on National Economy, made public today, it is pointed out that the committee is not as yet informed as to what extent the government intends to adjust the naval estimates as a result of the Washington Armament Conference; nor is it informed regarding the proposed expenditure on oil stocks, oil storage and on permanent military establishments abroad. The committee expressed the opinion that large savings are possible under all three heads, but as these questions involve high policy it seeks government guidance.

Other Economies

Reductions in the estimates for education and health and old age pensions are also recommended.

The committee even challenges the expenses incurred in operating the two royal yachts. It suggests that one of these, subject to the King's approval, be reduced to a maintenance status during the winter and the other disposed of, together with the yachts used by the Admiralty and the commanders-in-chief in the Mediterranean and on the China station.

The Committee also recommends:

Reduction in the naval personnel of 35,000 men, and a cut in the naval estimates for the next year from £31,000,000 to £20,000,000, exclusive of any saving brought about through the ten-year Naval Holiday agreed upon at Washington.

Reduction of 50,000 men in the Army, together with a cut in the Army estimates of £20,000,000.

A cut of £5,000,000 in the Air Service estimates, and reduction by eight and one-half of the air squadrons allotted the Navy and Army.

Education Estimates

The Committee favors trimming the education estimates by £15,000,000, and recommendations are also put forward for considerable economies in the services under the control of the Board of Trade, the Agricultural and Fisheries Services and the Police and Civil Service Departments.

In its remarks on the Navy, Army and Air Force estimates, the report

CONSTITUTION FOR PALESTINE ISSUED

Attempt Made to Meet Claims of Jews and Arabs Regarding Government of the Province

LONDON, Feb. 10 (Special Cable)

The draft constitution for Palestine, published today, is an attempt to meet the rival views on the future government of the Province advanced by the Zionists and the Palestine Arabs. The proposals, while not definite, but intended to serve as the basis for discussion, are very complicated. This is perhaps unavoidable in the peculiar circumstances precipitated by the Balfour declaration, which promised special consideration for Jewish aspirations. The Jews at present form only 7 per cent of the population of Palestine and the crux of the question, therefore, is the control of immigration. If this is unlimited, the Zionists can ultimately introduce sufficient Jews to swamp the natives, who, therefore, desire vast control in a popularly elected body which would naturally impose severe limitations.

It is not easy to estimate the precise situation which the proposed scheme would create, but at first sight it appears that the decisions of the proposed legislative council would be controlled by official nominees.

The project further outlines complicated conditions calculated to secure the rights of adherents of the three religions. This is intended to meet Arab and Christian fears, but in actual practice everything is ultimately governed by the control of immigration. Neither of the parties concerned in the controversy have yet fully digested the proposals and therefore The Christian Science Monitor representative found them unable to offer much criticism beyond a reiteration of old arguments.

Little is to be gained by discussing matters until both sides formulate definite counter-proposals, which are awaited by the Colonial Office. Obviously neither side can be completely satisfied.

LONDON, Feb. 10 (Special Cable)

British official circles are careful in their comment upon the Poincaré note on Genoa, regarding the publication of which they were not consulted. The need for a cut and dried agenda is disputed, but it is admitted that some time might be wasted if this is not done. Mr. Poincaré wants Moscow specifically to accept the terms of the Cannes resolutions, while the British express willingness to accept the Russian delegates on terms of the invitation. Official circles profess not to regard the note as an attempt to torpedo the conference. Mr. Poincaré is in a delicate position and would like to convince the world that France will have no tampering with the Versailles Treaty. Reparations are at the root of the French distrust of the conference and France dislikes entering the conference if reparations and recognition of Russia are liable to be subjects of debate, especially as British and Italian views differ from France.

The note is considered to be courteous and friendly and no objection is raised to the French desire to make her position clear. The British favor an understanding with Russia, thereby obviating the occasion for a Russo-German rapprochement, which France fears. Both British and Italians are anxious to proceed with the reconstruction of Europe on the lines agreed by the economic conference as soon as possible.

The French note is being considered by the Cabinet, but it is not thought that a postponement will take place.

Mexican Oil Output Given

NEW YORK, Feb. 10 (Special)—Mexico produced in 1921, 195,064,089 barrels of petroleum and exported in the same year a total of 172,273,178 barrels of crude and refined oil. The following are the official figures issued by the Mexican Treasury Department and made public today by the American Petroleum Institute.

(Continued on Page 8, Column 4)

PRESIDENT URGES SENATE TO RATIFY TREATIES PROMPTLY

President's Treaty Comments

This was a conference wholly of free nations, exercising every national right and authority, in which every agreement was stamped with unanimity.

All the treaties submitted are covenants of harmony, of assurance, of conviction, of conscience, and of unanimity.

As a simple matter of fact, all of the agreements, except those dealing directly with the limitation of armament, take the place of various multi-power treaties, arrangements or understandings.

The new agreements serve to put an end to contradictions, to remove ambiguities and establish clear understandings.

Every concession was a willing one, without pressure or constraint.

Either these treaties must have your cordial sanction, or every proclaimed desire to promote peace and prevent war becomes a hollow mockery.

I can bring you every assurance that nothing in any of these treaties commits the United States, or any other power, to any kind of an alliance, entanglement or involvement.

Failure on the part of the United States, President Harding warned the Senate to ratify all the treaties would discredit this government in the realm of international action and render impossible in the future international cooperation for peace along the march of the trail blazed in the Washington Conference.

"If we do not join in these covenants for peace, and stamp this Conference with America's approval," the President said, "we shall discredit the influence of the Republic, render future efforts futile or unlikely and write discouragement where today the world is ready to acclaimed new hope."

In Placing Six Compacts Before Upper House of Congress for Action, He Says That Failure Would Mean Discredit

United States Traditional Policy Against Entangling Alliances Constantly Kept in View During Armament Conference

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10 (Special)—President Harding's report on the work of the Washington Conference for the Limitation of Armament was made to the United States when the Chief Executive appeared before that body at 3:30 o'clock today to urge prompt ratification of the six treaties which were submitted for the consent and the approval of the Senate.

Throughout the President's address to the Senate in praise of the realization of world aspirations by the body of achievement coming out of the Conference, there ran the thread that the treaties constituted an essential unity of purpose and that, although independent of each other, they were so closely woven into the fabric of world peace that only through the ratification of one and all could the United States put the coping stone on the structure.

Failure on the part of the United States, President Harding warned the Senate to ratify all the treaties would discredit this government in the realm of international action and render impossible in the future international cooperation for peace along the march of the trail blazed in the Washington Conference.

"If we do not join in these covenants for peace, and stamp this Conference with America's approval," the President said, "we shall discredit the influence of the Republic, render future efforts futile or unlikely and write discouragement where today the world is ready to acclaimed new hope."

Traditions Followed

In his exposition of the merits of the treaties the President made every effort to assure the Senate that the traditional policy of the United States against "entangling alliances" had at all times been kept in mind by the American delegation and the "Senate's concern for freedom from entanglements, for preserved traditions, for maintained independence was never once forgotten."

Time and again to the President gave assurance to the Senate that there is nothing in the series of treaties comparable to Article X of the League of Nations Covenant. He particularly maintained that the four-power Pacific Islands Treaty implied no commitment, moral or legal, to use force.

"There is no commitment to armed force, no alliance, no written or moral obligation to join in defense, no expressed or implied commitment to arrive at any agreement except in accordance with our constitutional methods."

"I can bring you every assurance," he asserted, "that nothing in any of these treaties commits the United States or any other power to any kind of an alliance, entanglement or involvement."

League Covenant Compared

It was in the midst of these reassuring statements that the President drew a comparison between the treaties he had just submitted and the League Covenant. In this connection, he said, the only resemblance was that the League and the treaties were aimed at achieving a world "association."

"The world," he said, "has been

FALL EXPECTED TO QUIT CABINET

Friction Said to Have Reached Point Where He or Other Members Will Be Forced Out—Ballinger Case Recalled

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10 (Special)—The report that Albert B. Fall, Secretary of the Interior, has or is about to resign from the Harding Cabinet continued a lively topic of speculation in political circles here today. A denial from the White House and from Secretary Fall himself, declaring that he had not resigned, in no wise served to down the current belief that friction in the Cabinet has reached the point where either Secretary Fall or other members will be forced out.

It has been a matter of common knowledge for some time that a considerable amount of friction centered around the clashes of policy between Secretary Fall and other members of the Cabinet, and the general view of those close to the situation inside the Cabinet is that the Secretary of the Interior will give up his portfolio in the very near future if some specific recommendations he has made are turned down.

Ballinger's Position Recalled

At the moment Secretary Fall is finding himself in much the same position as that of Richard Ballinger, Secretary of the Interior, in 1910, when the Ballinger-Pinchot fight became an issue in the campaign which later resulted in turning Congress Democratic and helped largely to defeat President Taft for reelection.

The policy of conservation is once more assuming great importance because of the alleged efforts of Secretary Fall to wipe out or rather to mitigate the restrictions of the last 10 years and give more scope to private interests in exploitation of natural resources.

The only difference between the present situation and the situation in '10 is that President Harding, unlike President Taft, has not taken office and is acting in the role of harbinger of Cabinet differences. Up to now, however, Secretary Fall has had the word of the strife in the Cabinet and his retention of his portfolio depends on the outcome of recommendations that are now pending.

Chief issue relates to the general policy of the Administration. Environmental activities in Alaska, as shown by a chart recently submitted in a Congressional hearing, are divided among 10 departments. Coordination of these activities has been required for a long time, but the difficulty has been as to the line of coordination should take.

The Department of the Interior is the principal agent for the administration of Alaska. But the Bureau of Forestry is in the Department of Agriculture, thereby giving that department complete power over the natural resources of the Territory and because of the tradition of the Forestry Bureau since the time Gifford Pinchot was chief forester, assuring a policy of conservation of Alaskan timber.

Transfer of Authority Sought

Secretary Fall has favored the transfer of the Forestry Bureau to the Department of the Interior, it is stated. There are now pending in Congress two bills, one by Representative Charles F. Curry of California, and one by Senator Harry New of Indiana, providing for the transfer of the Bureau. Henry C. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, is bitterly opposed to this plan, and his views are reflected in counter-proposals sponsored by members of the Farm Bloc.

The farm organizations have stated that they have been given confidence to understand that whatever coordination came out of the committee on the reorganization of departments, of which Walter Brown, of Ohio, is chairman, there would be no change in the habitat of the Forestry Bureau. The information was said to have come from the President himself. Whatever basis there is for assurance of the farm bodies, there is no doubt that it brought the Cabinet friction nearer to a head.

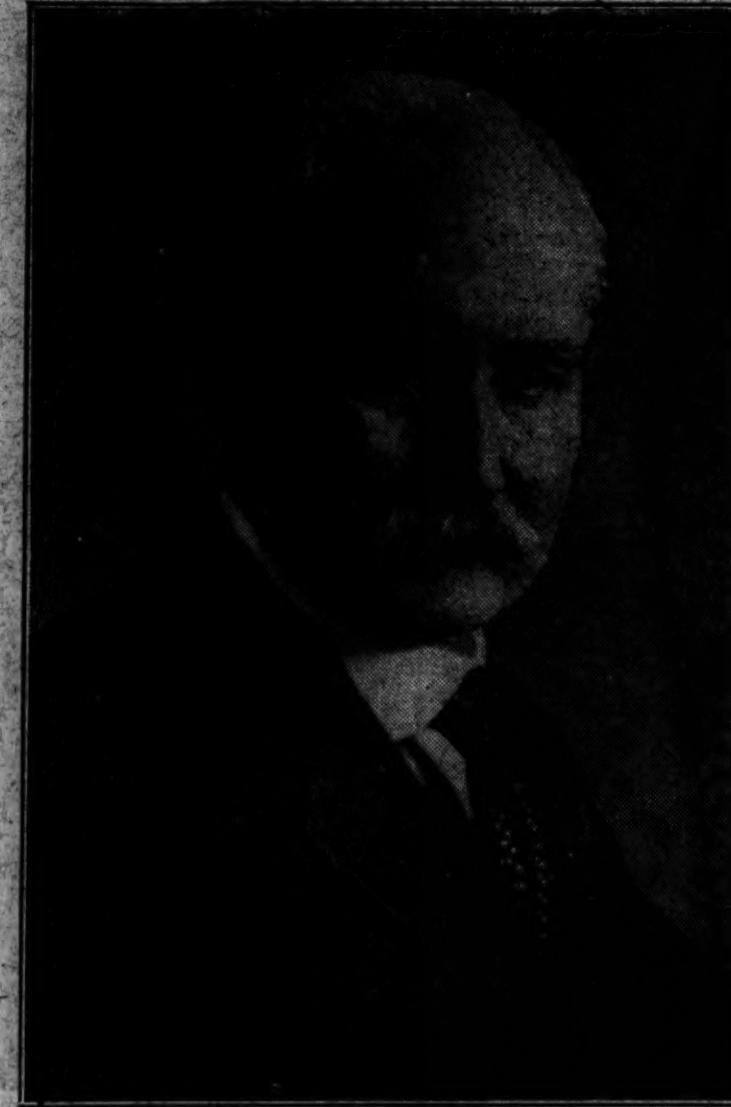
Politics in Conflict

There are other points of contact at which Secretary Fall felt he did not meet with the policies of the Administration. While a United States Senator, Mr. Fall had been the leading exponent of an aggressive American policy in Mexico. It was the bitterest critic of the Wilson "wait and see" policy. When he entered the Cabinet it was everywhere taken for granted that his influence and his closeness to President Harding directed the Administration's attention to Mexico. Secretary Hughes, however, did not believe that in the state of Mexico it was advisable to talk in terms of force or ultimatum, and he has constantly pursued the policy of letting the Mexican people work out their problems so long as American interests did not suffer. Secretary Fall, it is believed, felt himself more and more losing the prestige which he had gained as a Mexican expert in the Senate. He could hardly, it is said, be expected to look with favor on a "wait and see" policy comparable on the whole with that of the Wilson regime.

Differences with Mr. Hoover

On the top of all this came differences between Secretary Fall and Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce. This friction arose out of the naming of a commission to regulate the Colorado River. The commission was composed of a member from each of seven states through which the river flows and Secretary Hoover was made the chairman.

When the commission was appointed Secretary Fall apparently took it for granted that the commission would merely devote itself to the regulation of the flowage between the various states. Secretary Hoover, with his eye on engineering projects on a large scale, went beyond this point and turned to the consideration of major power construction, par-



From photograph © Harris & Ewing, Washington
Albert F. Fall
Secretary of the Interior, reports of whose resignation cause speculation in United States capital

ARGUE POLITICAL CENSORSHIP BILL

Legislative Committee Hears Advocates and Opponents of Measure to Prohibit Unsigned Screen Appeals to Voters

Prohibition of the showing on screens of "any matter designed or tending to aid, injure, or defeat any candidate for public office" unless duly signed by the organization or individual responsible, was urged yesterday before the committee on election laws of the Massachusetts Legislature. The bill under consideration accompanied the petition of Marian C. Nichols, who led in support of the measure; the opposition was led by J. Albert Brackett, counsel for the Allied Theaters of Massachusetts, who pronounced the bill "absurd" and "unintelligent" and an effort "to check the theaters in their attempt to convince the voters that censorship is a poor method of government."

Miss Nichols said she had considered the advisability of such a measure a few years ago, when, in the course of a hearing on film censorship, it was intimated that the motion picture managers would show on their screens pictures of the members of the Legislature voting for censorship. She explained that the bill would extend the provisions of the Corrupt Practices Act to provide that no person shall "show or cause to be shown by a cinematograph or otherwise in any theater or other public place, whether for pay or not" any matter against a candidate for public office, unless properly signed by an organization "or the name of some voter who is responsible therefor." A second section of the bill would require signature on all political documents.

"Since the motion picture theater has taken its place beside the newspaper in the formation of public opinion," Miss Nichols told the committee, "there seems no reason why it should not be held up to the same standards in regard to the display of political advertising, especially as theaters in Massachusetts have already been used to influence voters as to their choice of political candidates." She read a resolution introduced in the United States Senate, citing a number of instances of the use of films for political propaganda, and evidencing a tendency of theater owners to pledge their support politically and to combat their efforts to enact censorship laws.

James M. Hunnewell, State Representative, who filed the bill, was recorded in its support. Joseph L. Larson, state Representative, said he had voted to pass the motion picture censorship law over the Governor's veto two years ago and had been the object of attacks and misrepresentation on the motion picture screens in his district. He urged the measure as checking unfair opposition rather than prohibiting the use of the screen for political advertisement. The Boston Federation of Women's Clubs, the Boston and Massachusetts Leagues of Women Voters and John Calder Gordon were recorded in favor of the bill.

"We are strongly advocating assignment of vessels to permanent managers," the circular reads, "and officials of the board are in hearty accord with the idea and endeavoring to work toward the reduction of transfers of management. This will go a long way toward stopping changes of officers whose record and services are satisfactory."

"Meanwhile the importance to the board and the beneficial effect upon the ships of retaining satisfactory men will be recognized.

"Freely chief engineers have been aboard a vessel for many months, perhaps since she was commissioned, and when the vessel is temporarily laid up continued at greatly reduced prices brought the lay-up period and the repairs necessary to replace her in commission on relocation, only to be dismissed and substituted by an engineer appointed by the new agent, who cannot be familiar with the individual, and perhaps has not shipped with one having similar types of engines or boilers."

"The injustice to the man, who has worked harder at less pay because of his interest in the vessel and expectation to remain when recommissioned is apparent, and his future interest discouraged."

VANCOUVER PROTESTS HARBOR WORK DELAY

VANCOUVER, B. C. (Special)—The business interests of this port are in arms over the report from Ottawa that the new federal government intends to hold up further construction of the Wallace dry dock on the north shore of the harbor and of the big Ballantyne pier on this side, until a thorough investigation has been made into all contracts for public works made in recent months by the late government.

Petitions are being prepared and resolutions passed by business bodies. These will be forwarded to the government and to the new Minister of Public Works, Hon. Dr. King, who is a British Columbian. Work was started on the Ballantyne pier last spring and considerable progress has been made on the foundations. The contract calls for the work to be completed within two years and a half. Work was started on the new dry dock about a month ago. Nearly 700 men are employed on the two contracts.

The Vancouver Board of Trade has already pointed out to the government at Ottawa that both harbor utilities are badly needed. At present vessels are sent from here to Seattle and Tacoma for dry dock facilities, and several times of late there have been so many freighters in the harbor at one time that several had to wait out in the stream until dockage was available.

SCHOOL SYSTEM IS CALLED SATISFACTORY

Opposition to granting greater power to Massachusetts school committees and superintendents of schools on the ground that the present system is satisfactory and that school superintendents are not practical in details of administration, was made yesterday by mayors of several cities at a hearing before the Committee on Education of the Massachusetts Legislature on a bill to extend the authority of school committees and define their duties.

Under the bill the committees will be charged with all details of purchase, repair, and employment in the schools.

One protestant described the average school superintendent as "an idealist who does not care how much he spends so long as he can ride his hobby."

FOREIGN KNOWLEDGE CALLED TRADE NEED

NEW YORK, Feb. 9 (Special)—The fact that accurate knowledge of another country opens the way to satisfactory trade relations was emphasized by Louis Keyser of Belgium in an interview given today at the Hotel Pennsylvania.

"Before the war Belgium conducted its buying and selling almost within its own doors," said Mr. Keyser. "After the war an attempt was made to expand. I sent salesmen to this country, but they were unsuccessful. Then I came myself. I had a most satisfactory trip and I returned home confident of the fact that trade may be established when a merchant goes for himself what conditions exist in other countries and just what the people of other countries want."

The measure now goes to conference for adjustment of differences with the House.

MINE WAGES AND RAIL RATES BLAMED FOR HIGH COAL PRICE

President of Retailers Says Trade Is Anxious to Bring Prices Down—Announces Association Will Urge Adoption of 2000-Pound Ton in All States

"Wages at the mines and excessive costs of transportation are the two fundamental reasons for the present high prices of coal," said Roderick Stephens of New York City, president of the National Retail Coal Merchants Association, in addressing his fellow-members in their final session yesterday of their convention at the Copley Plaza Hotel.

"The railroads heretofore have complained they were losing money and could not afford to haul coal at reduced transportation rates, but the situation now takes on different aspects. The railroads are commencing to make money and we are going after them with all our might to secure reduced rates. We want them to give big reductions in rates so that we in turn can give big reductions to the consumers. We have had representatives of our association in attendance at all rate hearings held by the Interstate Commerce Commission to present our side of the case.

Lower Prices Desired

"The retailers, contrary to public opinion, are just as anxious to get prices down as consumers. We are doing all in our power to effect this reduction, but until wages are lowered and the transportation rates cut we cannot lower our prices to the consumer. Producers claim that 70 percent of the cost of coal goes toward paying wages at the mines, and from figures which have been issued we believe them."

RETENTION URGED OF SHIP OFFICERS

Permanency of Position Thought by Shipping Board to Be in the Best Interest of Service

NEW YORK, Feb. 10 (Special)—The United States Shipping Board has put itself on record as favoring minimum changes of officers on ships supervised by it. In a circular issued here by the standing committee of managing agents they recommend ship operators to retain officers where possible, particularly the engineers.

"We are strongly advocating assignment of vessels to permanent managers," the circular reads, "and officials of the board are in hearty accord with the idea and endeavoring to work toward the reduction of transfers of management. This will go a long way toward stopping changes of officers whose record and services are satisfactory."

"Meanwhile the importance to the board and the beneficial effect upon the ships of retaining satisfactory men will be recognized.

"Frequently chief engineers have been aboard a vessel for many months, perhaps since she was commissioned, and when the vessel is temporarily laid up continued at greatly reduced prices brought the lay-up period and the repairs necessary to replace her in commission on relocation, only to be dismissed and substituted by an engineer appointed by the new agent, who cannot be familiar with the individual, and perhaps has not shipped with one having similar types of engines or boilers."

"The injustice to the man, who has worked harder at less pay because of his interest in the vessel and expectation to remain when recommissioned is apparent, and his future interest discouraged."

BUCKET SHOP LOSSES AMOUNT TO MILLIONS

NEW YORK, Feb. 10 (Special)—Clients of the 30 or more brokerage firms that have failed within the past few months will lose more than \$75,000,000, according to District-Attorney Banton, who announced today the appointment of additional assistants to handle the increasing number of complaints by bucket shop victims.

Five assistant district attorneys henceforth will be engaged with Mr. Banton in this work. Many complainants appeared today in the anteroom of the grand jury chamber waiting to be called to testify.



The Friendly Glow

WE are here to serve you.

A complaint from an old customer is received as pleasantly as an order from a new one.

The Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston

THEATRICAL NEW YORK



Mat. Daily 8
Best Seats

HARDING FORECASTS PROSPEROUS TIMES

Era of Better Business Lies Just Ahead, President Tells Farmers—Agriculture Is Already Improving, He Says

CROOKSTON, Minn., Feb. 10—The general industrial and business situation now is such as to justify confidence that "we are well past the worst phase of the agricultural crisis," declared President Harding in a letter read today to farmers attending the annual Red River Valley farm crop and stock show here.

After expressing regret that he was unable to deliver personally his message, President Harding's letter referred to the recent national agricultural conference in Washington, and continued:

"I am glad to say that my utmost investigations of useful results from that gathering were more than realized. I believe it has set a new mark in the aspirations, not only of the agricultural community, but, indeed, of the entire country, in behalf of a better understanding of our agricultural problem, and of more effective measures for dealing with it.

"The fine spirit of cooperation among the farmers, and disposition on their part to unite their efforts in every possible way with those of the government augurs particularly well for our hope of accomplishment. The conference... gave serious and thorough consideration to the problems before it, and presented practicable proposals for doing practical and worth-while things. It avoided all extremism and adopted the wise course of making no excessive demands for special favors or class treatment. I am very sure that the wisdom of this course will be demonstrated hereafter."

"In the general industrial and business situation there is much to justify confidence that we are well past the worst phases of the agricultural crisis, that improvement is well begun, and that it will continue steadily from this time forward. This is, not only a source of satisfaction to every friend of the farmer, but also to whoever is interested in any phase of American business, for we have all come to recognize the interdependence of all departments of the national industrial establishment.

"No one of them can prosper if any other great branch of national activity is depressed. Therefore, in expressing my conviction, based on a wide array of information, that the worst is past as concerns agriculture, I am recording my firm belief that an era of better business and more prosperous times for each foreign land is essential to our own. We must believe that we depend on the world just as the world depends upon us."

Chandler & Co.
Tremont Street, Near West, Boston 11

A Word or Two About Themselves

THE business of Chandler & Co. has been in existence for more than one hundred years, and with the experience of more than a century in merchandising to guide them, Chandler & Co. have come to a realizing sense of the underlying principles which they believe are the foundation of a well-conducted business.

Looking over one of their old ledgers, dating back to 1828, they find enrolled therein as charge customers some of the most prominent Boston names of that time, and from these entries is clearly shown the strong feeling of confidence that existed between the firm and its customers in those days, and this feeling of confidence has continued to exist through a full century of business experience.

A practically unlimited amount of confidence in its customers by the firm, together with unvarying fairness in its treatment of customers, and perfect loyalty to customers in supplying their needs, have been cardinal principles of this firm throughout all these years, and the result is that the two hundred or three hundred personal charge accounts shown on this old ledger have increased to the enormous number of more than sixty thousand charge accounts at the present time.

The growth of Chandler & Co.'s list of charge accounts is a record of daily, weekly and monthly progress, and so well managed, so well conducted and of so much convenience to their customers, are these charge accounts, that not only are Chandler & Co. proud of this testimony to their uprightness as merchants, but they fully believe that their customers appreciate having these charge accounts with them.

One hundred years of merchandising have shown Chandler & Co. that the nearer they can come to conducting their business to meet the views of their customers and to consider their interests and convenience in all that they do the greater the degree of satisfaction and success.

Chandler & Co., Inc.

FIXING OF WHEAT PRICES IS OPPOSED

Minimum on This and Other Staples Protested by Federal Trade Commissioners Before House Agricultural Committee

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10 (Special)—Members of the Federal Trade Commission, appearing today before the House Agricultural Committee, opposed government fixation of minimum prices on wheat and other staple agricultural products except in cases of grave emergency.

"Unless I knew that American wheat growers faced extinction, I would back away from this proposal to stabilize wheat prices through control of wheat by the United States Grain Corporation and the fixing of minimum prices," declared Victor Murdoch, member of the commission, and former Progressive member of the House of Representatives.

Mr. Murdoch was supported in this position by Nelson B. Gaskill, another member of the commission, and Dr. W. H. S. Stevens, assistant counsel, both of whom disagreed with representatives of the farm bloc that the government should undertake to guarantee prices of wheat, cotton, corn and other staple products.

Labor's Support of Farmer

On the other hand, Benjamin C. Marsh, director of the Farmers' National Council, filed with the committee letters from W. S. Stone, grand chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, as evidence that organized labor stood behind the farmers in their demand for the legislation.

Both agricultural committees of Congress are considering the question over which even the members of the farm bloc themselves are partially divided. In the Senate committee the division is said to be sharp, with the result that opposition to the proposal is increasing in the Senate itself.

"My experience on the Federal Trade Commission for several years causes me to look with suspicion and distrust upon any plan of government fixation of prices unless a real emergency exists and the life of a great industry depends upon such government action," Mr. Murdoch told the committee. "In such an emergency I would favor price fixing."

Mr. Murdoch pointed out that the wheat market, being a world market, should be kept "open and free." The American wheat grower is entitled to all information obtained by the government on world conditions affecting his market, including weather conditions, acreage, probable demand, price ranges, transportation facilities and estimated yields. The government has done excellent work in disseminating much of this information, he said, but beyond this it should not be expected to go except under emergency conditions.

Protective Steps Necessary

Mr. Stone of the Locomotive Engineers' Brotherhood, said in his letter, "I fully realize that the farmers are the producing class who feed us all, and that perhaps no class of American citizens have been defrauded in proportion to them. It is a well-known fact that the farmers are in great distress at the present time and that some means must be found of protecting their interests and enabling them to receive a fair price for their products if this country is to exist as a nation."

"No country can hope to succeed when its common people go hungry, and no country can expect its producers, the growers of the crops that feed the nation, to continue working at prices that are worse than bankruptcy."

"I believe the nation owes to these tillers of the soil a guarantee of a minimum price for their products that would enable them to receive a fair return, both on their investment and on their labor, and anything that can be done along this line I am sure will meet the hearty and unanimous support of organized labor."

Government fixation of prices, in the opinion of Mr. Lewis, would go a long way toward bringing stability into our present very disturbed domestic situation."

Mine Workers' President Upholds Price Program of Farmers' Conference

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10—Benjamin C. Marsh, director of the Farmers' National Council, presented to the House Agricultural Committee a telegram from John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, declaring that he was "fully in harmony with the program recently adopted by the Progressive Farmers' conference."

The committee is considering a bill to provide for fixing of minimum prices on farm products.

"I am entirely in accord with their efforts to secure fair prices and also to secure legislation authorizing a government loan of \$100,000,000," Mr. Lewis' message stated. "I feel that it will go a long way toward bringing stability into our present very disturbed domestic situation."

A communication from W. S. Stone, head of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, addressed to the committee, stated that he believed "the nation owes to these tillers of the soil a guarantee of a minimum price for their products that would enable them to receive a fair price return, both on their investment and on their labor, and anything that can be done along this line I am sure will meet the hearty and unanimous support of organized labor."

Price fixing by the government, except in emergencies, is inadvisable, Victor Murdoch, a member of the Federal Trade Commission, declared. He emphasized the danger of embarking on a comprehensive policy of government price fixing as permanent legislation.

DRY DIRECTOR DENOUNCES CONDUCT OF LIQUOR TRIAL

Biggest Farce and Travesty of Justice I have Ever Seen," He Tells United States Commissioner—Continuance Denied and Warrant Quashed

Without waiting for the transcription of evidence and denying a motion for continuance of the case until Monday so that the Government might have time to prepare its arguments, William A. Hayes, United States Commissioner at Boston, declared yesterday that the search warrant issued some time ago against Dennis J. Keefe was invalid, and ordered the \$250,000 worth of liquor seized by prohibition agents in his hotel returned.

"I regret statements made in the press recently that I have attacked Commissioner Hayes' methods. The search warrant was issued by Commissioner William Nelson, and should have been issued before him. We wanted it tried before him, but we had no choice in the matter."

"I regret statements made in the press recently that I have attacked Commissioner Hayes' methods. The search warrant was issued by Commissioner William Nelson, and should have been issued before him. We wanted it tried before him, but we had no choice in the matter."

"I regret statements made in the press recently that I have attacked Commissioner Hayes' methods. The search warrant was issued by Commissioner William Nelson, and should have been issued before him. We wanted it tried before him, but we had no choice in the matter."

"I regret statements made in the press recently that I have attacked Commissioner Hayes' methods. The search warrant was issued by Commissioner William Nelson, and should have been issued before him. We wanted it tried before him, but we had no choice in the matter."

"I regret statements made in the press recently that I have attacked Commissioner Hayes' methods. The search warrant was issued by Commissioner William Nelson, and should have been issued before him. We wanted it tried before him, but we had no choice in the matter."

"I regret statements made in the press recently that I have attacked Commissioner Hayes' methods. The search warrant was issued by Commissioner William Nelson, and should have been issued before him. We wanted it tried before him, but we had no choice in the matter."

"I regret statements made in the press recently that I have attacked Commissioner Hayes' methods. The search warrant was issued by Commissioner William Nelson, and should have been issued before him. We wanted it tried before him, but we had no choice in the matter."

"I regret statements made in the press recently that I have attacked Commissioner Hayes' methods. The search warrant was issued by Commissioner William Nelson, and should have been issued before him. We wanted it tried before him, but we had no choice in the matter."

"I regret statements made in the press recently that I have attacked Commissioner Hayes' methods. The search warrant was issued by Commissioner William Nelson, and should have been issued before him. We wanted it tried before him, but we had no choice in the matter."

"I regret statements made in the press recently that I have attacked Commissioner Hayes' methods. The search warrant was issued by Commissioner William Nelson, and should have been issued before him. We wanted it tried before him, but we had no choice in the matter."

"I regret statements made in the press recently that I have attacked Commissioner Hayes' methods. The search warrant was issued by Commissioner William Nelson, and should have been issued before him. We wanted it tried before him, but we had no choice in the matter."

"I regret statements made in the press recently that I have attacked Commissioner Hayes' methods. The search warrant was issued by Commissioner William Nelson, and should have been issued before him. We wanted it tried before him, but we had no choice in the matter."

"I regret statements made in the press recently that I have attacked Commissioner Hayes' methods. The search warrant was issued by Commissioner William Nelson, and should have been issued before him. We wanted it tried before him, but we had no choice in the matter."

"I regret statements made in the press recently that I have attacked Commissioner Hayes' methods. The search warrant was issued by Commissioner William Nelson, and should have been issued before him. We wanted it tried before him, but we had no choice in the matter."

"I regret statements made in the press recently that I have attacked Commissioner Hayes' methods. The search warrant was issued by Commissioner William Nelson, and should have been issued before him. We wanted it tried before him, but we had no choice in the matter."

"I regret statements made in the press recently that I have attacked Commissioner Hayes' methods. The search warrant was issued by Commissioner William Nelson, and should have been issued before him. We wanted it tried before him, but we had no choice in the matter."

"I regret statements made in the press recently that I have attacked Commissioner Hayes' methods. The search warrant was issued by Commissioner William Nelson, and should have been issued before him. We wanted it tried before him, but we had no choice in the matter."

"I regret statements made in the press recently that I have attacked Commissioner Hayes' methods. The search warrant was issued by Commissioner William Nelson, and should have been issued before him. We wanted it tried before him, but we had no choice in the matter."

"I regret statements made in the press recently that I have attacked Commissioner Hayes' methods. The search warrant was issued by Commissioner William Nelson, and should have been issued before him. We wanted it tried before him, but we had no choice in the matter."

"I regret statements made in the press recently that I have attacked Commissioner Hayes' methods. The search warrant was issued by Commissioner William Nelson, and should have been issued before him. We wanted it tried before him, but we had no choice in the matter."

"I regret statements made in the press recently that I have attacked Commissioner Hayes' methods. The search warrant was issued by Commissioner William Nelson, and should have been issued before him. We wanted it tried before him, but we had no choice in the matter."

"I regret statements made in the press recently that I have attacked Commissioner Hayes' methods. The search warrant was issued by Commissioner William Nelson, and should have been issued before him. We wanted it tried before him, but we had no choice in the matter."

"I regret statements made in the press recently that I have attacked Commissioner Hayes' methods. The search warrant was issued by Commissioner William Nelson, and should have been issued before him. We wanted it tried before him, but we had no choice in the matter."

"I regret statements made in the press recently that I have attacked Commissioner Hayes' methods. The search warrant was issued by Commissioner William Nelson, and should have been issued before him. We wanted it tried before him, but we had no choice in the matter."

"I regret statements made in the press recently that I have attacked Commissioner Hayes' methods. The search warrant was issued by Commissioner William Nelson, and should have been issued before him. We wanted it tried before him, but we had no choice in the matter."

"I regret statements made in the press recently that I have attacked Commissioner Hayes' methods. The search warrant was issued by Commissioner William Nelson, and should have been issued before him. We wanted it tried before him, but we had no choice in the matter."

"I regret statements made in the press recently that I have attacked Commissioner Hayes' methods. The search warrant was issued by Commissioner William Nelson, and should have been issued before him. We wanted it tried before him, but we had no choice in the matter."

"I regret statements made in the press recently that I have attacked Commissioner Hayes' methods. The search warrant was issued by Commissioner William Nelson, and should have been issued before him. We wanted it tried before him, but we had no choice in the matter."

"I regret statements made in the press recently that I have attacked Commissioner Hayes' methods. The search warrant was issued by Commissioner William Nelson, and should have been issued before him. We wanted it tried before him, but we had no choice in the matter."

"I regret statements made in the press recently that I have attacked Commissioner Hayes' methods. The search warrant was issued by Commissioner William Nelson, and should have been issued before him. We wanted it tried before him, but we had no choice in the matter."

"I regret statements made in the press recently that I have attacked Commissioner Hayes' methods. The search warrant was issued by Commissioner William Nelson, and should have been issued before him. We wanted it tried before him, but we had no choice in the matter."

"I regret statements made in the press recently that I have attacked Commissioner Hayes' methods. The search warrant was issued by Commissioner William Nelson, and should have been issued before him. We wanted it tried before him, but we had no choice in the matter."

"I regret statements made in the press recently that I have attacked Commissioner Hayes' methods. The search warrant was issued by Commissioner William Nelson, and should have been issued before him. We wanted it tried before him, but we had no choice in the matter."

"I regret statements made in the press recently that I have attacked Commissioner Hayes' methods. The search warrant was issued by Commissioner William Nelson, and should have been issued before him. We wanted it tried before him, but we had no choice in the matter."

"I regret statements made in the press recently that I have attacked Commissioner Hayes' methods. The search warrant was issued by Commissioner William Nelson, and should have been issued before him. We wanted it tried before him, but we had no choice in the matter."

"I regret statements made in the press recently that I have attacked Commissioner Hayes' methods. The search warrant was issued by Commissioner William Nelson, and should have been issued before him. We wanted it tried before him, but we had no choice in the matter."

"I regret statements made in the press recently that I have attacked Commissioner Hayes' methods. The search warrant was issued by Commissioner William Nelson, and should have been issued before him. We wanted it tried before him, but we had no choice in the matter."

"I regret statements made in the press recently that I have attacked Commissioner Hayes' methods. The search warrant was issued by Commissioner William Nelson, and should have been issued before him. We wanted it tried before him, but we had no choice in the matter."

"I regret statements made in the press recently that I have attacked Commissioner Hayes' methods. The search warrant was issued by Commissioner William Nelson, and should have been issued before him. We wanted it tried before him, but we had no choice in the matter."

"I regret statements made in the press recently that I have attacked Commissioner Hayes' methods. The search warrant was issued by Commissioner William Nelson, and should have been issued before him. We wanted it tried before him, but we had no choice in the matter."

"I regret statements made in the press recently that I have attacked Commissioner Hayes' methods. The search warrant was issued by Commissioner William Nelson, and should have been issued before him. We wanted it tried before him, but we had no choice in the matter."

"I regret statements made in the press recently that I have attacked Commissioner Hayes' methods. The search warrant was issued by Commissioner William Nelson, and should have been issued before him. We wanted it tried before him, but we had no choice in the matter."

"I regret statements made in the press recently that I have attacked Commissioner Hayes' methods. The search warrant was issued by Commissioner William Nelson, and should have been issued before him. We wanted it tried before him, but we had no choice in the matter."

"I regret statements made in the press recently that I have attacked Commissioner Hayes' methods. The search warrant was issued by Commissioner William Nelson, and should have been issued before him. We wanted it tried before him, but we had no choice in the matter."

"I regret statements made in the press recently that I have attacked Commissioner Hayes' methods. The search warrant was issued by Commissioner William Nelson, and should have been issued before him. We wanted it tried before him, but we had no choice in the matter."

"I regret statements made in the press recently that I have attacked Commissioner Hayes' methods. The search warrant was issued by Commissioner William Nelson, and should have been issued before him. We wanted it tried before him, but we had no choice in the matter."

"I regret statements made in the press recently that I have attacked Commissioner Hayes' methods. The search warrant was issued by Commissioner William Nelson, and should have been issued before him. We wanted it tried before him, but we had no choice in the matter."

"I regret statements made in the press recently that I have attacked Commissioner Hayes' methods. The search warrant was issued by Commissioner William Nelson, and should have been issued before him. We wanted it tried before him, but we had no choice in the matter."

"I regret statements made in the press recently that I have attacked Commissioner Hayes' methods. The search warrant was issued by Commissioner William Nelson, and should have been issued before him. We wanted it tried before him, but we had no choice in the matter."

"I regret statements made in the press recently that I have attacked Commissioner Hayes' methods. The search warrant was issued by Commissioner William Nelson, and should have been issued before him. We wanted it tried before him, but we had no choice in the matter."

"I regret statements made in the press recently that I have attacked Commissioner Hayes' methods. The search warrant was issued by Commissioner William Nelson, and should have been issued before him. We wanted it tried before him, but we had no choice in the matter."

"I regret statements made in the press recently that I have attacked Commissioner Hayes' methods. The search warrant was issued by Commissioner William Nelson, and should have been issued before him. We wanted it tried before him, but we had no choice in the matter."

"I regret statements made in the press recently that I have attacked Commissioner Hayes' methods. The search warrant was issued by Commissioner William Nelson, and should have been issued before him. We wanted it tried before him, but we had no choice in the matter."

"I regret statements made in the press recently that I have attacked Commissioner Hayes' methods. The search warrant was issued by Commissioner William Nelson, and should have been issued before him. We wanted it tried before him, but we had no choice in the matter."

"I regret statements made in the press recently that I have attacked Commissioner Hayes' methods. The search warrant was issued by Commissioner William Nelson, and should have been issued before him. We wanted it tried before him, but we had no choice in the matter."

Move in Illinois to Get "Better Films"

Plan of Women's Organizations Is to Give Good Pictures Publicity

CHICAGO (Special)—In a constructive effort to improve motion pictures without resorting to legal censorship, three important women's organizations in this State are cooperating in the preparation of a weekly list of "better films." Their plan is to encourage the best ones by giving them publicity through newspaper publication of the list, and to discourage the bad ones by ignoring them.

A commission of three chairmen has been constituted. Mrs. C. E. Merriman represents the Illinois Council of Parent-Teachers Associations; Mrs. Irvin McDowell represents the Women's League of Women Voters. They view and report each new release for the weekly list.

One of the recent lists drawn up by the joint commission is as follows:

Mary Pickford—"Little Lord Fauntroy."

Douglas Fairbanks—"The Three Musketeers."

Thomas Meighan—"A Prince There Roy."

Jack Holt—"Call of the North."

Mary Carr—"Over the Hill."

"Beside the Bonny Brier Bush."

Frederick Stone—"Duke of Chimney Butte."

"A Connecticut Yankee in King Arthur's Court."

"The Iron Trail" (a Rex Beach story).

George Gobel—"The Sign of the Rose."

Buster Keaton—"The Boat."

Thomas Meighan—"Cappy Rick."

Constance Talmadge—"Woman's Place."

William Russell—"Desert Blossoms."

Harold Lloyd—"Do."

Charles Chaplin—"The Idle Class."

"Free and Easy."

Burton Holmes Travelogues.

Ford Educational—"Jamaica."

Sunset Burru Scenic Stories, especially "Glacier National Park."

<p

JAPANESE TACTICS IN CHINA DEFENDED

Japanese Business Men's Delegation in London Answers the Criticisms Put at the Best of the China Association

LONDON (Special) — Quite one of the most interesting functions of the visit of the Japanese business men to this country took place recently at the Clothworkers' Hall, London, when the China Association invited them to hear the criticisms of British men with respect to Japanese trading methods in China. C. V. Sale took the chair, and those present included F. Anderson, Sir F. Lugard and Sir Newton Stubb.

After a brief welcome from Mr. Sale, who laid stress on the Capital and Labor issue in Japan and the need for making the best use of the new Washington compact, Mr. Anderson then outlined in the most friendly form the British complaints. He admitted it was difficult to disperse political from economic interests but he laid stress on the value of cooperation between the two nations. The China Association, Mr. Anderson said, had always thought that if the alliance was to be changed then some understanding should replace it on the lines of the financial consortium applied to politics. The points which in the past had undoubtedly given rise to a certain amount of adverse criticism seemed likely to be remedied by Washington, but they had not in the past always been able to understand Japan's policy.

Artificial Advantages Sought

He did not wish to go back to the ancient history of the Twenty-One Demands, when no doubt great allowance ought to be made for Japan at a time when the western world seemed almost to be in the melting-pot, and in the light of later events the Japanese might well have been mistaken in putting them forward. They could not understand why it was that Japan, with all the advantages which no power could take from her—close proximity, a highly organized industrial system, a highly developed banking system, merchants' enterprise and stability on a par with those of any great country, and a large supply of cheap labor—should want any preferential advantages and discrimination in trade with China. They believed it was quite inevitable that Japan must absorb the very largest proportion of Chinese trade, but she could do it without any artificial advantages at all. With the good will of the Chinese people Japan had the ball at her feet, but instead of taking advantage of this in certain places, as in Shantung, her administrators had aroused antipathy.

The Chinese had supposed that under cover of the alliance the action of these administrators had prevailed. The control of harbors, the monopoly of building sites, the enormous building terms, the control of customs and railways gave the Japanese far-reaching advantages during their occupation—far different from the case at Hongkong and Shanghai. There was no doubt these advantages conflicted with equality of opportunity for the powers and with the independence and integrity of China. If Shantung were freely returned to China with her railways against compensation, it would, they believed, be a far-reaching action on the part of Japan which would reap the reward by removing all the ill-feeling which undoubtedly existed among the Chinese people, and it would be a powerful element in the establishment of a really stable central government in China.

Discrimination Evident

If Manchuria the British and Americans would, if they obtained free and open competition, view without the least jealousy or ill will the more successful efforts of their competitors, but they felt there was a certain amount of discrimination against non-Japanese. It was impossible for any one country to monopolize the foreign trade of China, and there was room for all and for growth if only they could eliminate the fear of the people that at the back of all these treaties there was some aggression somewhere threatened against their independence and integrity, and thus take a big step forward to establishing a stable government. As regards preferential terms, he might mention Korea, and though the Japanese had the precedent of America in the Philippines, he would ask that at least these should not be prohibitive.

Mr. Anderson then complained of the difficulty of arriving at an adjustment of the trade-marks question, on which he urged them to use their influence with their government, and he also called attention to the too frequent repudiation of contracts on an adverse market which could be done with impunity. They all wanted to have a greater extension of their trade with China, and he thought that the nine powers were strong enough to help to establish in that country a government in which there were elements of stability.

Japanese Delegates Respond

The Japanese delegates then replied. At first the criticisms did not touch Mr. Anderson's comments; one delegate lamented the lack of the personal touch between the Japanese and British in China which would lessen misunderstandings, while he regretted strongly the imitation of trade-marks; another urged better cooperation and less exclusiveness both in China and Japan between the two races, while he admitted the uneasiness felt by many foreigners at Japanese methods, though these often emanated from undesirable and irresponsible people. Still he had heard very much since he was here about such qualities as dishonesty, though they should remember the Japanese were a young people and acted often from ignorance rather than from intention. When he returned he would certainly tell his people how the British felt about it.

Another speaker pointed out that the business men in Japan had little voice in politics and then C. Kadono

dealt with the issues raised by Mr. Anderson. As regards Shantung the rights in the province had been twice confirmed with the "connivance" of France and Great Britain. They had tried to come to terms with China but failed and the matter was being discussed at Washington. It was not quite fair to try to get them out of Shantung. It might be better policy for the Japanese to go, but they had a right to be there and that expressed the views of their people. As for himself the question was whether they ought to be expected to give away what had been twice confirmed as theirs.

With regard to the Twenty-One Demands he was free to admit they were foolish and they had made a mistake in putting them forward. All they had got out of the war was the South Manchurian lease. They had more by name without getting anything in reality! As regards Korea there were no preferential duties since the Korean had been merged with those of Japan at 7% per cent, while as to preferential railway rates there were through rates on the lines, but any exporting firm of any nationality could export them. It was more a dispute between the railway and shipping interests. It was true that complaints existed of inadequate railway wagons; but all the complaints made were due, he thought, to yardmen anxious for lubrication.

COMMITTEE AGAINST REDISTRICTING BILL

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9—Opposition to passage at this session of Congress of a bill to reapportion representation in the House on the basis of the 1920 census was expressed today in a resolution adopted by the House Census Committee. The vote, 8 to 6, indicated, however, Chairman Siegel said, that an effort might be made to lay a reapportionment bill before the House and Senate despite the stand taken by the committee.

Representative Siegel, who said he was one of the six who favored action on the legislation, declared there was a demand on the part of many House members for disposition of the question and forecast that a Republican caucus might be held soon in the hope that the Republican members of the Census Committee would be instructed by members of their party to report a reapportionment bill.

The House in the last Congress passed a reapportionment bill but the measure was never approved by the Senate.

WATCH RUSSIAN FUND COLLECTORS

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9—Activities of Bolshevik agents in the United States in the collection of funds ostensibly for famine relief in Soviet Russia, are under observation by the Department of Justice, it was learned today. Many inquiries have been received by the department, it was said, as to the connection between a number of famine relief organizations, collecting funds throughout the country, with the Soviet authorities.

In many instances, officials said, it was believed that prominent persons in different sections of the country had been induced to lend their names to some of these organizations as an aid to the famine relief work.

AUSTRIA, DESPITE POVERTY, FINDS EMPLOYMENT FOR ALL

In Midst of Increased Living Cost and Depreciated Currency the Nation Has, Nevertheless, Practically No Idle—Many Industries Possess Orders Months Ahead

VIENNA (Special)—Austrian industrial circles are anxious about one great problem. Will it be possible to maintain the present favorable situation in trade and industry, or will Austria be forced to share in the international crisis of bad trade and unemployment which has affected the neighboring countries?

In the midst of general hardship, a depreciated currency, and ruinous increase in the cost of living, Austria has found one ray of hope in the fact that, like Germany, she has really no unemployed. Every man has been able to earn his daily bread, and every one willing to work has full opportunity to do so.

At the end of 1921 there were only 18,000 unemployed in all Austria. But much anxiety is now felt as to how long this state of affairs will continue.

Greater burdens, especially in taxation, are constantly being imposed on industrial wages and other outgoings

have reached fantastic figures, and it is a grave question whether the industrial and commercial undertakings will be able to keep up with these continually increasing expenditures.

Work for Months Ahead

A weekly wage of 20,000 kronen is now the rule for ordinary unskilled labor, while skilled artisans easily obtain double this sum. Some of the largest industrial concerns have a monthly pay roll amounting to 400,000,000 kronen. New demands for still higher wages are now being put forward and other quite unforeseen expenses have to be met, which involve altogether the payment of many millions. Such enormous increases in the expenses of production have already compelled some firms to restrict the number of employees to the lowest possible figure, selecting these from the strongest and most capable workers.

However, the leading industries are provided with orders for months ahead, and there is yet no perceptible cessation in trade. Some industries which work exclusively for the home markets find a little falling off in orders, owing to the lower purchasing power of the crown, and the disinclination to invest in new undertakings.

A glance over the situation in various industrial groups will confirm these views. In the mining and iron industries the demand is very great and work-

PORTUGAL'S TIMELY RALLY AGAINST DISINTEGRATION

Former Premier Struck Popular Note With Patriotic Appeal, Established Slogan of "Work and Discipline" and Organized Election Based on Cooperation

LISBON (Special) — The former Premier, Cunha Leal, who with a considerable optimism and courage had assumed an apparently almost impossible task, was meditating the final step toward resignation when an unexpected intervention arose. President Almeida made one of those half-desperate but still well-directed moves which have from time to time illuminated a very troubled period of office. He sent for the leaders of the Democratic Party and likewise chiefs of other sections, and had a very plain talk with them. If their action resulted in the fall of the Cunha Leal ministry—a sequence of events that seemed certain—what then? No party had a sound alternative to propose, and inevitably confusion worse confounded would be ahead.

President Almeida appealed to the political chiefs to realize the full meaning of the crisis, and asked for their support in calling upon Mr. Cunha Leal to face the task again and do the best he could to save the situation.

Under such pressure the party chiefs, who had been threatening to withdraw their representatives from the Cabinet, gave way, and agreed to support Mr. Leal. Even Alves dos Santos, the Labor Minister, openly announced his decision to give unflinching support to the Premier. And so when the case was put anew to Mr. Leal he agreed to go on with his government, and no change in it was necessary.

Dealing with Unrest

A further problem, however, arose in regard to the attitude of the army. It had drawn close up to the city in an attitude of jealousy toward the Republican Guard. Mr. Leal grappled with this difficulty quite well. He called a conference of the chief officers of army and guard. Compromises were suggested, and eventually a commission of officers of both sections was appointed, supplemented by an undertaking by the army to make no interference whatever in political questions.

There are already indications of a popular demand for a strong policy which will not falter before the threat of any party or faction. The arrogance of some of the extremists has been amazing. Thus the syndicalist chief, Armando de Azevedo, who has just been cast into the San Jorge prison, just before his arrest exclaimed: "They do not listen to me, but when it is too late they complain. Eh, well, Bolshevism is at the gates."

A Record in Changes

The Republic of Portugal was established in 1910, and during the period since then, it has enjoyed in the various offices no fewer than 400 Cabinet ministers. The two obviously most important and difficult departments are those of Finance and Foreign.

In many instances, officials said, it was believed that prominent persons in different sections of the country had been induced to lend their names to some of these organizations as an aid to the famine relief work.

AUSTRIA, DESPITE POVERTY, FINDS EMPLOYMENT FOR ALL

In Midst of Increased Living Cost and Depreciated Currency the Nation Has, Nevertheless, Practically No Idle—Many Industries Possess Orders Months Ahead

VIENNA (Special)—Austrian industrial circles are anxious about one great problem. Will it be possible to maintain the present favorable situation in trade and industry, or will Austria be forced to share in the international crisis of bad trade and unemployment which has affected the neighboring countries?

In the midst of general hardship, a depreciated currency, and ruinous increase in the cost of living, Austria has found one ray of hope in the fact that, like Germany, she has really no unemployed. Every man has been able to earn his daily bread, and every one willing to work has full opportunity to do so.

At the end of 1921 there were only 18,000 unemployed in all Austria. But much anxiety is now felt as to how long this state of affairs will continue.

Greater burdens, especially in taxation, are constantly being imposed on industrial wages and other outgoings have reached fantastic figures, and it is a grave question whether the industrial and commercial undertakings will be able to keep up with these continually increasing expenditures.

Work for Months Ahead

A weekly wage of 20,000 kronen is now the rule for ordinary unskilled labor, while skilled artisans easily obtain double this sum. Some of the largest industrial concerns have a monthly pay roll amounting to 400,000,000 kronen. New demands for still higher wages are now being put forward and other quite unforeseen expenses have to be met, which involve altogether the payment of many millions. Such enormous increases in the expenses of production have already compelled some firms to restrict the number of employees to the lowest possible figure, selecting these from the strongest and most capable workers.

However, the leading industries are provided with orders for months ahead, and there is yet no perceptible cessation in trade. Some industries which work exclusively for the home markets find a little falling off in orders, owing to the lower purchasing power of the crown, and the disinclination to invest in new undertakings.

A glance over the situation in various industrial groups will confirm these views. In the mining and iron industries the demand is very great and work-

DEVELOPMENT OF ROADS IN LONDON

New System of Motor Taxation
Will Aid Greatly in Putting
Through Roadways Program

LONDON (Special) — The new scheme of motor taxation which came into operation in January, 1921, was estimated to yield over £9,000,000 to the Treasury. Those who pay motor taxes of one kind or another quite naturally desire to know how this considerable sum of money is expended, and the recently issued report of the Minister of Transport on the administration of the road fund, it might be expected, would enlighten them.

The report covers the year ending March 31, 1921, and while it is of great interest in other respects, it does not except by implication provide an answer to the question of the taxpayer. For the whole period it deals only with expenditure covered under the road improvement fund, and the entire yield of the new taxes is carried forward to the next financial year. The report estimates, however, that the total expenditure of the United Kingdom on roads and bridges for the year 1921 will exceed £50,000.

The report becomes interesting when it proceeds to deal with the new roads and road improvements now in process of construction. The chief of these constructional schemes lie in the London district, although considerable sums have been allocated to other road works, many of which have already been commenced. The scheme in the metropolitan area consists briefly of the Eastern and Western avenues to relieve the present narrow and congested entries and exits to the City. A new road to Cambridge, certain by-pass roads to relieve congested sections of main roads, and circular roads both north and south of the City.

Church and State

The President replied discreetly and effectively that this kind of thing had happened in all eras of religion and was chiefly due to political ambitions, coupled in the present case with the disorganization wrought by the war. The case has now been taken a step further, and has caused some sensation.

The publication of a patronizing interview on Portugal with Benedict XV has caused a stir, especially in Roman Catholic circles, but it is remarkable that the general effect is likely to be the opposite to that which is hoped for in the latter quarter. The general comment is that here is a warning, and that the activities of Cardinal Mendes Bento may be somewhat less prominent in the future.

Meantime the Premier struck a popular note. He made a vehement appeal to the Portuguese people to display their true patriotism and save the country. Referring to unrest, he said that, in the case of misguided idealists, he would act with discrimination; but where deliberate disturbers of the public order were concerned he would be implacable. The way to save Portugal was along the path of work and discipline.

Plans were then made for elections to bear an entirely new complexion. The Premier summoned representatives of all the leading trade, commercial and industrial associations to confer with him with a view to their putting forward candidates of their own, independent of the party organizations.

It is now reported that the new Parliament will open on Feb. 15.

TZECHE-SLOVAKIA AND POLAND STAND FOR ARBITRATION

PRAGUE (Special)—Dr. Benes' recent statement before the Tzecze-Slovak Parliamentary Committee for Foreign Affairs traced the development of Tzecze-Slovak relations, culminating in the recent agreement between these two countries. The main features embodied in agreement are, first, the settlement of all disputes between the two states by means of arbitration, and next, the guaranteed neutrality of either state if the other is attacked.

Tzecze-Slovakia affirms its disinterested attitude in matters relating to Eastern Galicia. The Ukrainian legions who have been interned in Tzecze-Slovakia since the last rising in Eastern Galicia are to be released, and the Polish-Magyar detachments formed in Poland are to be disbanded. The two governments will keep each other informed of treaties binding them to other powers, and will include no agreement contrary to this stipulation to hold good for a period of five years.

Dr. Benes referred to the organization of aid to Russian refugees in Tzecze-Slovakia, especially mentioning the Russian students who, to the number of about 1000, were pursuing higher educational courses under the supervision of 50 Russian professors maintained by the Tzecze-Slovak Government. A Russian secondary and elementary school is to be established at Ceska Trebova for Russian pupils, and assistance of a similar character will be rented to the Ukrainians.

After having communicated an official denial from the Rumanian Government that negotiations were on foot with a view to a Magyar-Rumanian union, Dr. Benes reported on the intervention which had been made to the ambassadors' conference concerning the violation of the Tzecze-Slovak frontier by irregular Magyar troops.

As a result, an inquiry is to be made on the spot by a joint Tzecze-Slovak and Magyar commission.

Transmission of Funds Abroad

The temperance movement in Bulgaria is making considerable progress. The Bulgarian Temperance Union, although almost confined to Protestants, has a growing membership, and the Young Men's Christian Temperance Union is strong and active. No less than 40 students' temperance associations are working in the educational institutions of the country under the approval of the Minister of Education. Thirty-two of these societies are of

ganized under the Students Temperance Union, Neutral.

The work among the students, which was started in 1914 by Christo Dimcheff, a teacher at Silven in South Bulgaria, now has over 3000 members, and the number is growing very rapidly. Other societies consisting of Protestants, Pravoslavs, Jews and Turks are also actively at work. The Rev. Alexander Gorgief of Philippopolis, Bulgaria, states: "These organized temperance forces are succeeding in making their influence felt against the liquor traffic, as up-to-date liquor saloons in more than 20 villages have been abolished. The temperance sentiment is growing rapidly, and I confidently expect that, in less than 10 years, hundreds of villages and towns in Bulgaria will be dry."

BOLSHEVIK BESET EASTERN KARELIA

Natives, Outnumbered by Russian
Soviet Troops, Put Up a
Most Stubborn Resistance

HELSINKI (Special)—A fervent spokesman for the Karelian cause, Mr. Aallomelmo, is at present exerting himself on behalf of the Karelians and is endeavoring to form committees for this purpose, amongst other places in Denmark, which country he has just visited with very encouraging results.

According to the Dorpat peace between Finland and Russia, a referendum should decide the question of Eastern Karelia, which is severed from Finland. This referendum was alleged to be little short of absolute fraud. As soon as it became manifest that the National Assembly, which was the outcome of the vote, would be hostile to the Bolsheviks, it is reported that all the members were cast in prison, and when the opposition in the new assembly, which was elected under threats and coercion, began to make a stand, 51 members were, according to information, excommunicated.

Karelians Outnumbered

It was this event, coupled with other acts of alleged violence on the part of the Bolsheviks, that is given as the cause of the present rising, and for the last two or three months most embittered fighting has been going on. The Bolshevik army numbers about 20,000, including some Chinese and Khirgize, while the Karelians number about 70,000 men, among whom are many fugitives from Kronstadt.

In spite of the numerical superiority of the Bolshevik army, the Karelians have succeeded in clearing a great part of eastern Karelia of the enemy and the front is at present on a line from Lake Ladoga to Lake Onega. Of course they expect a Bolshevik offensive, but this can hardly take place for some time, as the Russian troops are ill-suited for winter warfare.

<p

SHOP STEWARDS' ADVANCE TO POWER

This Factor in British Industry Has Thrived Despite Opposition of Federated Employers and Even Union Officials

LONDON (Special)—Over a score of more years the engineering industry has evolved a procedure for the settlement of workshop and other industrial grievances that may be regarded as a model upon which other industries might build. The agreement described as the "Provisions for Avoiding Disputes" has been remodeled from time to time, and its machinery, once slow and cumbersome, speeded up so as to keep pace with the hurry-scurry of modern times.

For instance, up to within a few years ago the provisions contained nothing that allowed the shop steward to function, took no regard of his presence or gave him official recognition. He was frequently of service to his employers during the arduous days of the war; and far-right employers who realized that, like an unwelcome guest, he had come to stay, immediately began to make the best of what the timid regarded as a bad bargain by saddling him with some of responsibility.

Union Throve Despite Opposition

To the federated employers—or, at all events, to the officials of the federation—the shop-stewards and shop committees, all that they stood for and all who supported them, acted unofficially without the authority of their national executives, and could not therefore be allowed to negotiate with their respective employers on matters of even purely local concern. The union officials, too, rather supported this point of view for what was to them the very excellent reason that the stewards' activities tended to undermine their prestige.

Both union officials and employers discovered, however, that a movement does not cease to exist and its effects are not rendered abortive by the Constitution in its face. Consequently the shop-stewards' movement thrives abundantly because of official opposition. Besides, it became obviously more influential in their own particular sphere than the union officials. So it came to pass that the provisions for avoiding disputes had already been subsumed in revision and brought up to date again widened to embrace the steward.

Credit Free from Disputes

How this was found for the shop steward; he plays his part in the negotiations; and how well he performs his duties and with what interest is gathered from the fact that the single cause for complaint believed to have been made, not a single employer had taken a single step in endeavoring to recognize him. Thus it is that the engineering industry, which carries more than its fair percentage of Reds, has been particularly free from strikes or lockouts.

In the very first days of a grievance the matter is gone into by the officials of a firm; who has had his attention directed to it by the shop steward. In many ways this is by far the most important stage; the grievance is remedied, and misunderstanding cleared up before a whole host of officials are called upon to the firm on similar work.

TRANSOCEANIC AIR SERVICE PROSPECT GROWING BRIGHTER

Scheme for Aerial Mail and Passenger Transport Between Britain, South Africa and Australasia Brought Appreciably Nearer by Financiers' Offer to Find Capital

LONDON, (Special)—The prospect of an air service for passengers and mails between Great Britain, South Africa, and Australasia, calling at India and Egypt on the way, is brought appreciably nearer by the announcement that a group of British financiers are prepared to find a capital of £3,000,000, if certain guarantees from the countries concerned are provided.

The proposal is that a contribution of £1,000,000 should be made by the home and dominion governments during a period of two years, in which time experiments would be made for proving the practicability of the scheme. If the results should be satisfactory the syndicate proposes to institute a fortnightly service between England, Egypt, the Cape, India, Australia, and New Zealand, subject to the subsidy of £500,000 a year, of which half shall be provided by Great Britain and the other half by India and the dominion governments concerned.

Australia Promises to Help

At the present moment the Australian Government has promised about £200,000 toward the first million pounds required, but South Africa and New Zealand have not yet replied to the suggestion of contribution which was made when the imperial conference met in London some months ago. As the matter is of imperial significance, however, it is likely that their replies will be favorable, and it is known that the scheme is approved of by the authorities in India. When these replies are received the British Government will be able to make a definite announcement on the matter.

That an overseas air service has advanced to far in due to the initiative of A. H. Ashbolt, Agent-General for Tasmania in London. When the British Government decided to scrap

stand upon their dignity and attempt to justify their mistake. Similarly with the workmen: the offender is brought to account by the shop steward, who, if he needs support, calls a meeting of his members to explain the position.

The "Machine Question"

There are, however, some old standing differences which even shop stewards are unable to bridge; one of these is the much-discussed machine question, various phases of which have been subject matter of discussion recently at a central conference—the last court under the provisions for avoiding disputes. These, together with other matters, had in accordance with the provisions been discussed at local conference—that is, between local associations of employers and local union officials—but without settlement.

That is the second stage. The third is the central conference, where the national executive of the union meets the National Federated Employers. The important feature in this connection is that both sets of negotiators bring a calm, dispassioned and disinterested outlook upon the problems, such as is not always possible locally where both conflicting interests are prone to allow their judgment to be warped by personal consideration.

Disinterested Policy

Let there be some who would point out that this is contrary to the theory of the "class struggle" and hardly works out so pleasantly in practice.

For a long time France seemed to be blind to the truth that American sympathy and active friendship was not something which was utterly independent of French policy. There was no realization of the possibility that public opinion in respect of France might change. Even now France is inclined to believe that propaganda, whether emanating from Germany or directed by England is responsible for any alteration in the esteem of other countries for France. But although excuses and explanations could be found in profusion it is an undoubted fact that France is now aware that she is in danger of losing her old situation in the eyes of America.

Some day, perhaps, the history of French diplomatic aberrations will be written. One factor will have to be taken serious notice of. An entirely stupid oil war at one moment seemed to set at loggerheads the British and American peoples. There is reason to believe that for reasons which are not creditable, at least, one French newspaper started its campaign against England and its methods encouraged and fostered the belief that there was a deep division between the two English-speaking countries and that the best way to please America was to attack England. For a time French diplomacy actually based itself upon this monstrous absurdity. France believed that bargains were to be made with America as against England. If one cares to trace this thought through the Washington Conference it will be found that the idea of the journal in question which pretended friendship for America and disdain for England is responsible for very much that has happened to France.

FRENCH VIEWS DIVIDED OVER RADICAL POINCARÉ POLICIES

Something Like Consternation Caused in France When Signs of Reaction in American Opinion Become Conspicuous Immediately Premier Assumes Power

PARIS (Special)—Something like consternation was caused in France when immediately after the advent to power of M. Poincaré the signs of a reaction in American opinion about France became conspicuous even to those who had for so long endeavored not to see. There was the resolution of Senator McCormick, there were the demands of the commission headed by Mr. Hoover, there was quite unmistakably not only a hesitancy but a distinct aversion to taking any part in European affairs and at the same time a clear hostility even in official circles toward France.

Whenever it is recommended in America that European budgets should be examined, whenever there is talk of excessive armaments, whenever it is proposed that the debtors to America should be called upon to pay their debts, France understands that she is being indicated even when the name of France is not mentioned.

Excuses and Explanations

For a long time France seemed to be blind to the truth that American sympathy and active friendship was not something which was utterly independent of French policy. There was no realization of the possibility that public opinion in respect of France might change. Even now France is inclined to believe that propaganda, whether emanating from Germany or directed by England is responsible for any alteration in the esteem of other countries for France.

But although excuses and explanations could be found in profusion it is an undoubted fact that France is now aware that she is in danger of losing her old situation in the eyes of America.

Some day, perhaps, the history of French diplomatic aberrations will be written. One factor will have to be taken serious notice of. An entirely stupid oil war at one moment seemed to set at loggerheads the British and American peoples. There is reason to believe that for reasons which are not creditable, at least, one French newspaper started its campaign against England and its methods encouraged and fostered the belief that there was a deep division between the two English-speaking countries and that the best way to please America was to attack England. For a time French diplomacy actually based itself upon this monstrous absurdity. France believed that bargains were to be made with America as against England. If one cares to trace this thought through the Washington Conference it will be found that the idea of the journal in question which pretended friendship for America and disdain for England is responsible for very much that has happened to France.

Decision Reassuring

The decision of the conference, however, is reassuring: "It was mutually agreed that the man in question be reinstated immediately on the system of payment by results which obtained prior to its withdrawal; that the man concerned be paid retrospectively the approximate amount of earnings he would have made had the system of payment by results been in operation from the time the system was stopped until the present date."

The conference reveals the employers as having departed somewhat from the stand which they have always taken on the machine question when they claimed to do what they thought fit with their own property. Discussion centered again round the semi-skilled man, the union opposing his introduction. Mutual agreement was eventually reached to the effect that so long as the work put on the machine in question is not work which requires the skill of a fully qualified mechanic, the machine shall be operated by semi-skilled men, who shall be paid according to the practice of the firm on similar work.

Fall of M. Briand

It is strange that France was so long in understanding that there was no diplomacy to be found upon the supposed Anglo-Saxon schism. Washington was for France a diplomatic Waterloo. Blunder after blunder was made through starting out with this wrong belief.

The fall of M. Briand was, from the point of view of foreign politics, a misfortune for France. M. Poincaré may or may not prove to be the man he has represented himself to be. But abroad he was looked upon as one who stood for reaction and consequent confusion on the continent of Europe.

It was round and about the proposed Genoa congress that the storm really broke. The French newspapers have been in the habit of quoting from the American newspapers whatever pleased them and ignoring whatever was displeasing to them. But the news about Senator McCormick and about Mr. Hoover and the many demands that France should pay her debts rather than maintain immense armies, should not hold to the figures of the German indemnities which are obviously impossible and which can only keep Europe in a state of uncertainty and chaos, could not be overlooked. Nor could the reluctance of America to go to Genoa be overlooked.

M. Poincaré's Reception

Thinking men in France were alarmed. It is true that France had protested against the Genoa congress but she was only half in earnest and meant all the time to go to Genoa. Unfortunately it was just her hesitation, her lack of enthusiasm, which was calculated to have a serious effect upon the American decision. When this effect was produced, that is to say, when it was perhaps too late, France became keener about Genoa.

Nothing is more significant than the half-hearted reception of M. Poincaré. Among the populace he is regarded with great suspicion. The newspapers, even those which are friendly towards M. Poincaré, have recorded how he has been hissed in the popular cinemas when his portrait has been thrown on the screen. There are sections of the people who are genuinely afraid that M. Poincaré will isolate her and bring disaster upon her. Evidently the Socialists could not have the opportunity of playing upon this feeling.

But perhaps one can ignore these occasional manifestations of somewhat ignorant persons. They are of little

NATIVE EDUCATION IN TANGANYIKA

East African Territory, Now Under British Rule, Looks to the Welfare of the Aborigines

DAR-ES-SALAAM, Tanganyika Territory (Special)

The great duty and problem of the various administrations in regard to the adequate education of the vast native communities of the British Empire has increased considerably since the war by the acquisition of mandated territories carrying many millions of native inhabitants. Speaking generally, it may be stated with confidence that the governments concerned are appreciating more and more their duties and responsibilities in regard to the education and general welfare of the aborigines under their charge, and efforts on a practical basis for the amelioration and uplift of the natives are being made on a large scale.

It cannot be hoped that the threads of the work will be taken up at the point at which they were dropped at the outbreak of war, and it will, in all probability, take two or three years before the output from the schools of the type of native able to read and write will equal that which was the case under the German régime. The matter is being taken in hand, however, and no time has been lost in making a new beginning. In fact in December, 1919, authority was given to the District Political Officers to reopen some of the government schools. There are many difficulties in the way of resumption and the tracing of the old teachers has caused considerable trouble, while many of those identified with the educational system during the German administration have obtained other employment and do not now desire to return to the teaching profession. Despite these obstacles, however, it has been found possible to make a fresh start, as a result of which over 20 government schools have been reopened and are now operating. As an instance of the urgency of getting the educational system into full swing again, it may be mentioned that in one district, in which are situated some of these reopened schools, so great was the rush for admittance that there are now over 500 scholars in attendance. From this figure the magnitude of the task ahead can be realized.

It cannot be forgotten that after all, America is the creditor and France is the debtor, and the many unpleasant reminders that have been given are inducing serious men to consider that there is no hope for France without America's friendship, no hope for France should America exercise financial pressure upon her, no hope for Europe unless America can be induced to cooperate in a scheme of restoration.

Question of International Debts

Obviously the presence of America at Genoa would imply a serious discussion of the general question of international debts, whether those debts are the debts of Germany or the debts of France. There has been much writing which tries to show that America must not dream of intimidating France and to show that it would be exceedingly unfair for America to lay stress upon her credits. From the French viewpoint there is indeed much to be urged. The arguments are that the war was a common war and that it is unreasonable for the nations which have enriched themselves to demand onerous repayment from those nations which have impoverished themselves. American money lent to France was used to fight American battles and moreover was spent in buying American stocks. Some generous readjustment which shall not follow strict business is called for. In any case France cannot pay if she is not paid by Germany, and if she maintains an army it is precisely for the purpose of forcing Germany to pay. If America uses her influence for the reduction of the German debt she must in logic surrender her credits to that extent on France. England, it will be noted, is prepared to do so. From the total of the German debt she proposes the subtraction of the amount owing by France to England and its all-round cancellation. If America wishes, in the interest of commerce, further to deplete French credits she must be prepared to sacrifice her own.

Without attempting at this moment to enter into any general discussion, the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor merely wishes to note (1) that France is now aware of the growing tendencies in America; (2) that French business men are changing their views about Genoa and reparations and reconstruction; (3) that they desire American participation in cooperative schemes; (4) that a wide discussion of debts is sooner or later inevitable.

MEXICANS TALKING OF PROHIBITION

EL PASO, Texas, Feb. 6.—The question of prohibition is becoming a theme of frequent conversations among Mexicans. It is being brought to a focus by a movement to have pulque, the drink of the natives of central Mexico, put on the list of forbidden things.

Although Juarez knows practically nothing of pulque, tequila and sotol being the drinks of its natives, many residents of the border city are giving the prohibition proposal serious thought. While it would be incorrect to say that the dry cause has won many converts in Juarez, it would be far from the truth to say that in many circles, particularly among business men other than saloon operators, something akin to sentiment for prohibition has been aroused.

TORONTO (Special)—Recently the Dominion Government rescinded the regulation requiring that all imports to Canada should bear the name of the country of origin. This action has stirred up the Toronto Typographical Union to such an extent that their president, Andrew Gerrard, has gone to the capital to find out the reason for the government's action.

Union officials say the maintenance of the old regulation means \$5,000,000 annually to the printing industry in Canada.

TORONTO TYPOS BALK AT IMPORT MEASURE

tical part in the administration of his country.

The scheme for restarting education on an adequate scale includes the immediate provision for the training of teachers. In addition elementary schools are to be inaugurated at all district headquarters and at the larger village centers. The first primary schools were reopened at Dar-es-Salaam and Tanga. The more practical side of education, namely that relating to the learning of a definite trade, is not being neglected, and provision is being made in this direction on so comprehensive a scale that industrial instruction in some form or other will be given in every school.

Britain Fulfilling a Trust

In connection with this territory, the educational needs of whose 3,500,000 natives are now so well on the way to being supplied, it is interesting to note that by Article 119 of the Treaty of Peace, Germany renounced in favor of the principal allied and associated powers all her rights over her overseas possessions, including German East Africa, and the principal allied and associated powers, in virtue of their rights and sovereignty over the territories which formerly constituted German East Africa, have agreed that His Britannic Majesty shall exercise in conformity with Article 22, Part I, Covenant of the League of Nations, of the Treaty—a mandate to administer these territories.

Having accepted the trust it is up to the British Government zealously to fulfil all the clauses of the Covenant of the League, more especially those relating to the welfare of the aborigines, and it may with confidence be stated that a sincere beginning toward this end has been made with the restarting of native education.

BANKS URGED TO AID FARM LOAN AGENCY

SIOUX FALLS, S. D. (Special)—South Dakota banks are urged by Frank H. Johnson, president of the Sioux Falls Savings Bank, to prepare for funds needed for spring farming operations this year. Mr. Johnson recently returned from Minneapolis, Minn., where he has been working with the agricultural loan agency of the War Finance Corporation. Approximately \$52,000,000 in loans has been applied for through the agency, but a comparatively small number of banks has applied.

"Many farmers will need aid this spring," said Mr. Johnson, "and now is the time for the banks to apply to permit the agency to function smoothly. It is the general belief that the farmer will be able to secure for 1922 a much better price for his crop, and that he will be able to market it at lower freight rates and at a less profit to the middlemen than heretofore. If these conditions prevail, it will only be a short time until South Dakota will be in a better financial condition."

MASONIC PARTY VISITS ALDERSHOT

Skilled Members of Emulation Lodge of Improvement Confer First and Third Degrees

LONDON (Special)—Gladsmuir Lodge, No. 1385, which meets at Barnet, Hertfordshire, has just celebrated the jubilee of its consecration.

The chair at the jubilee meeting was taken by J. R. Cocks, who was installed as the first master of the lodge in the early part of 1872 and all the other offices in the lodge were filled by past masters. A tablet bearing the names of the first 50 masters, with room for 50 additional ones, was presented to the lodge by the fifty master, Percy A. Prentice, a framed photograph of which was presented to the first master. Prior to his installation as first master of the Gladsmuir Lodge, J. R. Cocks was, in 1866 and 1867, master of the Hertford Lodge, No. 403, the mother lodge of the province, of which he is still an active member, being in office as treasurer and almoner, and he was appointed provincial grand warden in 1868. He is also the scribe of the Hertford Chapter, of which he was first principal in 1874, and secretary of the Hertford Mark Lodge, of which he was master in 1889.

Another interesting lodge, the Alfred, No. 340, of Oxford, founded in 1814, has just held its anniversary and installation. Oxford has a very early connection with the Masonic craft, prior in fact to the formation of the Grand Lodge of England in 1717. At Fairford there is a memorial to one Valentine Strong, dated November, 1662, who is described as the tablet as a Freemason. He was the father of Thomas Strong, who laid the first stone of St. Paul's Cathedral on June 11, 1677, and who brought with him from Oxford lodge of Masons for whom a special act was passed, making them free of London for seven years. His brother Edward laid the foundation stone of the cathedral on Oct. 26, 1708.

An event unique in the history of Aldershot Freemasonry has just taken place when a party of highly skilled members of the Emulation Lodge of Improvement, working under the Grand Lodge of England, paid a visit to the Grand Lodge of England, paid a visit to give a demonstration of the first and third degrees. No little interest was aroused in Masonic circles by the visit, and nearly 200 brethren from lodges within a 15-mile radius were present.

Incorporation Records Broken

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 9 (Special)—Secretary of State Martin announced that 234 corporations were organized in New Jersey in January, a greater number than were ever chartered during any month in the history of his office. Thirty per cent of the 234 were empowered to issue shares of stock without nominal or par value, and many of the corporations came from outside states.

A good name

DODGE BROTHERS



President Harding Calls Upon the Senate for Ratification of Treaties

(Continued from Page 1)

Senate—indeed, the Congress—has already advised in favor of one—and inferentially of two—of the treaties laid before you today, and the naval pact negotiated and signed is in accordance with your expressed wish. It calls a halt in the competitive construction of capital ships in the great navies of the world, and affords the first actual relief from naval burdens which peoples have been able to sustain since steam and steel combined to add to naval strength in warfare.

Pacific Settlement

But, though the treaty recommended by the Congress marks the beginning of a naval holiday and that limitation of naval armament which accords with a world aspiration, the particular justification of this progressive and highly gratifying step was the settlement of the international problems of the Pacific, attended by new understandings in place of menacing disagreements, and established sureties instead of uncertainties which easily might lead to conflict. Much as it was possible to lift the burdens of naval armament and strike at the menace of competitive construction and consequent expenditure, the executive branch of the government, which must be watchful for the nation's safety, was unwilling to covenant a reduction of armament until there could be plighted new guarantees of peace until there could be removed the probable menaces of conflict. Therefore, all the treaties submitted for your approval have such important relationship, one to another, that, though not interdependent, they are the covenants of harmony, of assurance, of conviction, of conscience, and of unanimity. These we have believed to be essential to perfect the fulfillment which the Congress has in mind.

As a simple matter of fact, all of the agreements, except those dealing directly with the limitation of armament, take the place of various multi-power treaties, arrangements or understandings, formal or informal, expressed or implied, relating to matters in the Pacific Ocean, in which all the powers signatory were essentially, if not equally, concerned. The new agreements serve to put an end to contradictions, to remove ambiguities, and establish clear understandings.

Mutuality of Interest

No matter what mental reservations may have existed, or what doubts may have prevailed, because here was an experiment new in many phases, all of the powers came to the Conference knowing it was to deal with every practical situation affecting their international relations. There was mutual interest, quite apart from the greater achievement for world peace, and a way to common understanding was found to be practical and speedily arranged. It has developed a new-world school of diplomacy, let it be so called. It revealed the ends aimed at in the very beginning, and pointed the way to their attainment. The powers in Conference took the world of the Pacific as they found it in fact. They dealt with actualities by voluntary and unanimous agreement, and have added to mankind's assurances and hopefully advanced international peace.

It is worth while saying that the powers in this Conference sought no concert to dispossess any power of its rights or property. All the signatories have given up certain rights which they had, as their contribution to concord and peace, but at no sacrifice of national pride, with no regret or remorse to later fame in conflict. Some relinquished certain rights or prerogatives which they had asserted, notably in the settlement of the Shantung controversy, dealt with in a covenant quite apart from the group here-with submitted. But every concession was a willing one, without pressure or constraint. The Conference record is quite unparalleled, not alone because there was the maximum of good feeling and neighborliness throughout the session, but common rejoicing in the results, and the separations in departure were marked by genuine cordiality, good will, and new hopes.

World Peace Leading Aim

It is not necessary to remind you that the Conference work was not directed against any power or group of powers. There were no punishments to inflict, no rewards to bestow. Mutual consideration, and the common welfare, and the desire for world peace impelled. The conclusions reached and the covenants written neither require nor contemplate compulsive measures against any power in the world, signatory or non-signatory. The offerings are free will; the conscience is that of world opinion; the observance is a matter of national honor.

These treaties leave no power despoiled. The delegates of every power participating adjourned with every right and every authority with which they came, except that which was willingly and gladly given up to further the common welfare. I can assure you the nine powers have been brought more closely together; they are stanch neighbors and friends; they have clearer and better estimates of one another; they have seen suspicion challenged and selfishness made to retreat; they have known and more sympathetic understandings, and they are more strongly willed for right and justice in international relations than ever before. I believe, with all my heart, the powers in Conference have combined to make the world safer and better and a more hopeful place in which to live.

It was a helpful thing to have the Conference reveal how common our human aspirations are and how easy it is, when the task is properly approached, to reconcile our national aspirations. There are mutual and essential interests affecting the welfare and peace of all nations, and they cannot be promoted by force. They can be revealed and magnified in that understanding which it is now proven that the Conference of peace promotes, and

the same understanding makes compulsion and despotism hateful in the eyes of mankind.

Treaties Submitted

The treaties submitted, seven in number, are:

The covenant of limitation to naval armament between our Republic, the British Empire, France, Italy, and Japan.

The treaty between the same powers in relation to the use of submarines and noxious gases in warfare.

The treaty between the United States, the British Empire, France, and Guam relating to their insular possessions and their insular dominions in the Pacific.

A declaration accompanying the four-power treaty reserving American rights in mandated territory.

An agreement supplementary to the four-power treaty defining the application of the term "insular possession and insular dominions" as relating to Japan.

A treaty between the nine powers in the Conference relating to principles and policies to be followed in matters concerning China.

A treaty between the nine powers relating to Chinese customs tariff.

Prompt Approval Asked

I invite your prompt approval of all of them. It is quite impossible to readjust our naval program until the naval treaty has your sanction, even though you urged its negotiation. It is not possible to make the readjustment in full confidence, until the whole program has commanded itself to your approval.

I am not unmindful, nor was the Conference, of the sentiment in this chamber against Old World entanglements. Those who made the treaties have left no doubt about their true import. Every expression in the Conference has emphasized the purpose to be served and the obligations assumed. Therefore, I can bring you every assurance that nothing in any of these treaties commits the United States, or any other power, to any kind of an alliance, entanglement, or involvement. It does not require us or any power to surrender a worth-while tradition. It has been said, if this be true, these are mere meaningless treaties, and therefore valueless. Let us accept no such doctrine of despair as that. If nations may not establish by mutual understanding the rules and principles which are to govern their relationship; if a sovereign and solemn plighted of faith by leading nations of the earth is valueless; if nations may not trust one another, then, indeed, there is little on which to hang our faith in advancing civilization or the furtherance of peace. Either we must live and aspire and achieve under a free and common understanding among peoples, with mutual trust, respect, and forbearance, and exercising full sovereignty, or else brutal, armed force will dominate, and the sorrows and burdens of war in this decade will be turned to the chaos and hopelessness of the next. We can no more do without international negotiations and agreements in these modern days than we could maintain orderly neighborliness at home without the prescribed rules of conduct which are the guarantees of freedom than the restraint thereof.

No War Commitment

The world has been hungering for a better relationship for centuries since it has attained its larger consciousness. The conception of the League of Nations was a response to a manifest world hunger. Whatever its fate, whether it achieves the great things hoped for, or comes to supersede, or to failure, the American unwillingness to be a part of it has been expressed. That unwillingness has been kept in mind, and the treaties submitted today have no semblance or relationship save as the wish to promote peace has been a righteous and powerful phase of peace.

Holding the possessions we do, entitling these views, and confessing these ambitions, why should we not make reciprocal engagements to respect the territory of others and to contract their respect of ours, and thus quiet apprehension and put an end to suspicion?

Apprehension Ended

There has been concern. There has been apprehension of territorial greed, a most fruitful cause of war. The Conference has dissipated both, and your ratification of the covenants will stabilize a peace for the breaking of which there is not a shadow of reason or real excuse. We shall not have less than before. There is no narrowed liberty, no hampered independence, no shattered sovereignty, added obligation. We will have new assurances, new freedom from anxiety, and new manifestations of the sincerity of our own intentions; a new demonstration of that honesty which proclaims a righteous and powerful phase of peace.

"They are fitting testimonials," he said, "to that open and simpler diplomacy for which the world has asked and the practice of which contributed largely to the success of the Conference so recently adjourned."

"Irreconcilability" at End

If the expressions on the faces of Senators as the President dwelt on the Conference achievements indicated anything, it was that irreconcilability has practically perished. It is true, however, that a smile flickered across the countenance of William E. Borah (R.), of Idaho, as he heard President Harding expand on the freedom from entanglements in the series of treaties. The smile became a broad grin when Mr. Harding brought up the League Covenant by way of contrast. It was noticed also that Senator Frank B. Brandegee (R.), of Connecticut, who sat in front of Mr. Borah, only slightly responded to the dawn of a new day as expounded by the President.

The Foreign Relations Committee will hold its first meeting to discuss the treaties tomorrow. Senator Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts, Republican leader, is leaving for Boston tomorrow night and will not be back for two or three days. The expectation now, however, is that the treaties will be before the Senate by the middle of next week.

The six treaties which went to the committee were: the naval treaty, the poison gas treaty, the four-power Pacific Island treaty, with a declaration reserving American rights in mandated territory, the supplemental agreement excluding Japan from the guarantees of territorial integrity, the Chinese general treaty and the Chinese tariff treaty.

Comment by Senators

Comment on the President's address was favorable.

Senator Borah said: "It was a very excellent address. I have examined the naval treaty sufficiently to know I am in favor of it. If I find the President's construction of other treaties to be correct, that is, if they do not constitute an alliance and no entanglements with foreign nations or affairs, and preserve the traditional policy of the United States, I will support them. If, upon investigation, I find they do not do these things, I shall oppose them."

Senator Charles L. McNary (R.), of Oregon said: "The President made it plain to me that there is no war commitment in Article 2 (of the four-power treaty) and that was the only thing that stood between my vote and ratification. It will meet with approval generally on the Pacific coast and in the west, regardless of party affiliations."

Senator James W. Wadsworth of New York, chairman of the Military Affairs Committee, said: "It was an excellent speech, the best utterance I have heard on the subject. The treaties will all be ratified."

Objections May Be Removed

Senator Gilbert M. Hitchcock (D.), of Nebraska, member of the Foreign Relations Committee, said: "I do not

safely agree to respect each other's rights, and may not agree to confer if one to the compact threatens trespass, or may not agree to advise if one party to the pact is threatened by an outside power, then all concerted efforts to tranquillize the world and stabilize peace must be flung to the winds. Either these treaties must give your cordial sanction, or every proclaimed desire to promote peace and prevent war becomes a hollow mockery."

World Watching Pacific

We have seen the eyes of the world turned to the Pacific. With Europe prostrate and penitent, none feared the likelihood of early conflict there, but the Pacific had its menaces and they deeply concerned us. Our territorial interests are larger there. Its waters are not strange seas to us. Its further shores not unknown to our citizens. Our earlier triumphs of commerce were there. We began treaty relationships with China full 20 years ago, in the youthful vigor of our Republic, and the sailings of our clipper ships were the romance of our merchant marine, when it successfully challenged the competition of the world. Seventy years ago Commodore Perry revealed Japan to commerce, and there followed that surpassing development of the Island

territory, with whom our unbroken peace found a most gratifying reflux in the Conference just closed.

A century ago we began planting the seeds of American friendship in Hawaii and 70 years ago Webster told the Senate that the United States could "never consent to see these islands taken possession of by either of the great commercial powers of Europe." Whether it was destiny, or the development of propinquity, or the influence of our colonists, or faith in our institutions, Hawaii came under the flag in 1898, and rejoices today as a part of our republic.

about the conference table, amid the convictions of peace, free from all passion, to face each other in the contacts of reason, to solve menacing problems, and end disputes, and clear up misunderstandings. They have agreed to confer again when desirable, and turn the revealing light of world opinion on any menace to peace among them. Your government encouraged, and has signed the compacta which it had much to do in fashioning. It to these understandings for peace, if to these advanced expressions of the conscience of leading powers, if, to my knowledge of the viewpoint of the

Senate, from personal experience. Since that experience I have come to know the viewpoint and inescapable responsibility of the executive. To the executive comes the closer view of world relationship and a more impressive realization of the menaces, the anxieties, and the apprehensions to come.

We have no rivalries in our devotion to the things we call American, because that is a common consecration. None of us means to endanger, none of us would sacrifice a cherished national inheritance. In mindfulness of this mutuality of interest, common devotion, and shared authority. I submit to the Senate that if we cannot join in making effective these covenants for peace, and stamp the conference with America's approval, we shall discredit the influence of the Republic, render future efforts futile or unlikely, and write discouragement where today the world is ready to proclaim new hope. Because of this feeling, I believe in the merits of these concordats to guard against conflict and lift the burdens of armament, if to all of these the Senate will not advise the consent, then it will be futile to try again. Here was a beginning on your advice, no matter when conceived, and the program was enlarged only because assurances of tranquillity were deemed the appropriate concomitants of the great experiment in arms limitation.

I alluded a moment ago to my

knowledge of the viewpoint of the

Senate, from personal experience.

Since that experience I have come to

know the viewpoint and inescapable

responsibility of the executive. To

the executive comes the closer view

of world relationship and a more im-

pressive realization of the menaces,

the anxieties, and the apprehensions

to come.

We have no rivalries in our devotion

to the things we call American, be-

cause that is a common consecration.

None of us means to endanger,

none of us would sacrifice a cher-

ished national inheritance. In mind-

fulness of this mutuality of interest,

common devotion, and shared au-

thority. I submit to the Senate that if we

cannot join in making effective these

covenants for peace, and stamp the

conference with America's approval,

we shall discredit the influence of the

Republic, render future efforts futile

or unlikely, and write discouragement

where today the world is ready to

proclaim new hope. Because of this

feeling, I believe in the merits of these

concordats to guard against

conflict and lift the burdens of ar-

mament, if to all of these the Senate

will not advise the consent, then it

will be futile to try again. Here was

a beginning on your advice, no matter

when conceived, and the program was

enlarged only because assurances of

tranquillity were deemed the appro-

priate concomitants of the great ex-

periment in arms limitation.

I alluded a moment ago to my

knowledge of the viewpoint of the

Senate, from personal experience.

Since that experience I have come to

know the viewpoint and inescapable

responsibility of the executive. To

the executive comes the closer view

of world relationship and a more im-

pressive realization of the menaces,

the anxieties, and the apprehensions

to come.

We have no rivalries in our devotion

to the things we call American, be-

cause that is a common consecration.

None of us means to endanger,

none of us would sacrifice a cher-

ished national inheritance. In mind-

fulness of this mutuality of interest,

common devotion, and shared au-

thority. I submit to the Senate that if we

cannot join in making effective these

covenants for peace, and stamp the

conference with America's approval,

we shall discredit the influence of the

Republic, render future efforts futile

or unlikely, and write discouragement

Distinguished Guests Make Pilgrimage to Lincoln's Springfield Home

There is a modest little frame house, stark in outline, in Springfield, Illinois; that is yearly the Mecca of nearly 30,000 pilgrims. This year, on Feb. 12, Calvin Coolidge and General Pershing will add their names to the list.

The house is the one that was occupied for many years by Abraham Lincoln, his wife and three sons, in the days when the Springfield directory listed the name "A. Lincoln, lawyer, residence Eighth and Jackson sts."

Vice-President Coolidge and General Pershing will be conducted by an escort to the house, that stands perched on a terrace, so near the edge that it looks as if it might be about to leap the low wooden fence that incloses the grounds.

The Historic Drawing Rooms

The visitors will be guided first into the handsomely furnished drawing rooms, with double doors of walnut, the very rooms where Lincoln received the delegation that came to apprise him of his nomination; the rooms where he and Mrs. Lincoln received their friends and neighbors at a farewell reception before they left the old town for Washington. Mrs. Lincoln dressed in "môire antique, with a delicate vine, arranged with much taste, in her hair."

They will be shown next into the dining room, and the sideboard will be pointed out as of especial interest: upon it, on the night of Lincoln's wedding to Mary Todd, stood the wedding cake, still hot from the oven.

Then Vice-President Coolidge and General Pershing will be led into the library, Lincoln's own room, and will be asked to sign their names on the register that lies open on Lincoln's old desk. Their names will be treasured with many others; for the line of distinguished guests who have called at Lincoln's home is a long one. There have been three presidents: Roosevelt, Taft and Wilson. Characteristic stories are told of their visits.

Taft and the Schoolboy

The custodian of the house, a relative of Mrs. Lincoln's, had a promising grandson, Remann Brown, who figures in the first of them. Remann was very eager to be at home when President Taft called, but being delayed at school, was kept out by armed guards. The boy managed to escape the watchfulness and entered the house through the kitchen. His grandmother then brought him to Taft's notice with an explanation of his breathless condition. With his famous smile, Taft took the lad's hands in both of his and said, "I am glad to meet him. I like this boy." He then took the trouble to add his name to Remann's collection of autographs, adding the words, "President of the United States."

Roosevelt like a Breeze

Roosevelt called at the home during one of his flying campaigns. He came in like a breeze. He seemed to charge the old house with electricity as he examined with the greatest enthusiasm the book of campaign songs and campaign documents the old house sheltered. One of the party tried to hasten his going but he said, "I've never had a chance to see this house before. I am going to stay as long as I choose. I am on my own hook today." He too left an autograph for the custodian's grandson: "Good luck to Remann Brown from Theodore Roosevelt," he wrote.

Wilson Registered Quietly

Woodrow Wilson made less stir when he called. He was a presidential candidate, but no one dreamed that he had a chance of election. He passed

quietly through the rooms open to the public, registered his name in the guest book, and went his way.

One of the visitors the family remembers with exceeding pleasure is James Whitcomb Riley. In acknowledgment of the custodian's courtesy he sent her a copy of his "Home Folks," inscribing on the fly leaf the poem to Lincoln that begins:

A peaceful life: just toll and rest; all his desire
To read those books he liked the best
Beside the cabin fire.

When the book arrived Francis Wilson, the actor, happened to be a pilgrim at the house and consented to read the poem aloud. The memory of the man who had delighted so many thousands as Cadeux, in "Ermine," standing in Lincoln's room, interpreting the poem, is one of the house's treasures.

Francis Wilson is not by any means the only actor that has visited Lincoln's home. Merry Harry Lauder once paid his respects. Lauder obtaining special permission for his company to be admitted after their "turn" at the theater. The favor was granted and the house opened its doors to the vandeville folk after 9 o'clock that night.

Drinkwater's Pilgrimage

John Drinkwater, the author of the play "Abraham Lincoln," made a pilgrimage to Springfield. What must his sensation have been when he stood in the old parlors which he had imaginatively pictured and used as the setting of the first act of his play!

People of all the nations of the earth visit Lincoln's home, for his name is known in far corners. During his visit to the United States the King of Belgium and his Queen passed up the worn flight of steps to Lincoln's door. More recently Dr. Sao-Ko Alfred Sze, "Minister Extraordinary and Envoy Plenipotentiary" from China, sometimes spoken of as "Z," paid his respects. Negro bishop of Africa, Robert E. Jones, called. He has left a written tribute to the Emancipator in these words:

"True greatness is not honoring those above us, they compel us to do that; true greatness is not honoring those of our own equality, that is a matter of reciprocity; but when one great and powerful stoops down and helps those beneath him in their struggle, that is true greatness."

A Great Motto in Japan

Kogoro Usaki brought the word that in Tokyo this saying of Lincoln's was in all the school books and had become a great motto in Japan: "I will study and prepare myself, and it may be my turn will come."

All classes of men come to Lincoln's door. It is not uncommon to have Negroes drop to their knees in prayer. Others, unfortunate enough to have arrived after the closing hour, have been seen kissing the door, reverently touching the steps!

One day a lad appeared, ragged and soiled from his ride over the country on a freight car. He explained his condition by telling the custodian that he was out of work but that he could not pass through Lincoln's town without seeing where Lincoln lived. Well he knew that Lincoln had often gone, roughly clad, from town to town in search of work.

The custodian met his faith in a welcome right royally. She gave him food, she let him bathe and refresh himself, she gave him a neat suit of clothes. He went on his way rejoicing and wrote her later that he had found work and was prospering. Lincoln himself would have liked that pilgrim.

Lincoln's Autobiography

Written for Campaign Use

Lincoln's autobiography, written in December, 1859, after repeated requests by his closest friend, Jesse W. Fell of this city, is still in the possession of Fell's descendants in Bloomington, Illinois. Of the relics of the great emancipator, none is more valuable or of greater historical interest than this modestly written sketch, now yellowed with age.

It was Jesse Fell, more than any other one man, who fostered the candidacy of Lincoln for the presidency. In the fall of 1858, during the Lincoln and Douglas debates, Mr. Fell traveled extensively over the country, quietly sounding the praises of Lincoln and appointing lieutenants and campaign managers.

Fell found much curiosity concerning Lincoln's life history, and thought it advisable to procure a biography which could be utilized in part for campaign purposes. After repeated requests, Lincoln finally placed in Fell's hands the manuscript, written with that freedom and unreserve which one friend would exercise in talking to another and in which Lincoln's peculiar conversational style is happily illustrated. This biography was never intended for publication but merely to furnish some early history facts. The biography follows in full:

"I was born Feb. 12, 1809, in Hardin County, Ky. My parents were born in Virginia, of undistinguished families, second families, perhaps, I should say. My mother, who died in my tenth year, was of a family of the name of Hanks. My father was but six years of age when his father died and he grew up, literally, without education.

"He removed from Kentucky to what is now Spencer county, Indiana, in my eighth year. We reached our new home about the time the state came into the union. It was a wild region with many bears and other wild animals still in the woods. There, I grew up."

"There were some schools, so called, but no qualification was ever required of a teacher beyond 'reading, writing and ciphering' to the Rule of Three; if a stranger, supposed to understand Latin, happened to go to the neighborhood, he was looked upon as a wight. There was absolutely

nothing to excite ambition for education. Of course, when I came of age, I did not know much, still, somehow, I could read, write, and cipher to the Rule of Three, but that was all. I have not been to school since. The little advance I now have upon this store of education, I have picked up from time to time under the pressure of necessity. I was raised to farm work which I continued till I was twenty-two.

"At twenty-one, I came to Illinois and passed the first year in Macon county. Then, I got to New Salem, at that time in Sangamon, now Menard County, where I remained a year as a sort of clerk in a store. Then came the Black Hawk war, and I was elected a captain of volunteers, a success, that gave me more pleasure than anything I have had since.

"The next year, 1832, I ran for the legislature. I was beaten, the only time I was ever beaten by the people. The next and three succeeding biennial elections I was elected to the legislature. I was not a candidate afterwards. During this legislature period, I had studied law and removed to Springfield to practice it. In 1841, I was elected to the lower House in Congress. Was not a candidate for re-election. From 1849 to 1854, both inclusive, practiced law more assiduously than ever before. Always a whig in politics and generally on the whig electoral tickets, making active canvasses. I was losing interest in politics when the repeal of the Missouri Compromise aroused me again. What I have done since then, is pretty well known.

"If any personal description of me is thought desirable, it may be said that I am in height, six feet four inches, nearly, lean in flesh, weighing on an average one hundred and eighty pounds, dark complexion, with coarse black hair and grey eyes. No other marks or brands recognized. Yours very truly, A. Lincoln."

In March, 1872, Mr. Fell took the precaution to submit this quaint biography to David Davis, Lyman Trumbull and Charles Sumner, all of whom were close to Lincoln and well acquainted with his handwriting. All

three then made affidavit that the biography was written by Lincoln and this sworn statement is attached to the manuscript in the possession of the Fell family. So far as known, it is the only biography ever compiled by Lincoln, all others that appeared being the work of writers. The biography in the Fell family possession is jealously guarded and is regarded as priceless.

Lincoln's three-toned poems suggested by Russian folk-tales are similar in conception and in working out. The thematic material upon which they are based is of the slightest and their whole effect depends principally on their orchestral coloring. This, as to be expected of the Russians, is striking. These three pieces furnished a pleasant relief from the more serious music of the afternoon. Of Smetana's symphonic poem it is difficult to speak in praise. Skillfully constructed and orchestrated, the thematic material is commonplace. The development follows long accepted models, there are no surprises and although there is much that is effective, yet this music fails to excite the imagination. The orchestra played with unusual brilliance throughout the afternoon.

On Feb. 6 Rudolph Reuter gave a recital of music for the piano. His program followed conventional models and included several preludes by Bach, a sonata by Schubert, Schumann's Carnaval and short pieces by Chopin, Liszt and others. Mr. Reuter's playing is characterized by agility of finger and wrist but by an almost total lack of color and nuance. His readings too, are often lacking in imaginative quality. The stormier moments of Schumann's Carnaval were best suited to his powers, the more tender episodes being less effective.

On Feb. 7 Bullard, soprano, assisted by Rolland Tapley, one of the violins of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, gave a recital of songs and violin pieces. Miss Bullard was heard to best advantage in her German songs by Brahms, Wolf and Weingartner.

The "grand" style so necessary to a proper interpretation of the music of Scarlatti and his school is apparently not hers and the emotional heights of Respighi's "Nebule" are also somewhat beyond her. After more experience in solo playing, Mr. Tapley will no doubt be able to give more effective renderings of his pieces. At present an apparent insecurity of technique and intonation must be excused on the grounds of inexperience.

London Notes

LONDON (Special)—Slowly the old intercourse between artists suffered by the war is being renewed. It is several months since Kreisler re-ap-

peared in England, to be greeted with the cordiality due to an old friend. Now Dr. Richard Strauss, erstwhile so familiar a figure in London concert rooms, has visited them once more, stopping in England on his way home from America.

Liadov's three-toned poems suggested by Russian folk-tales are similar in conception and in working out. The thematic material upon which they are based is of the slightest and their whole effect depends principally on their orchestral coloring. This, as to be expected of the Russians, is striking. These three pieces furnished a pleasant relief from the more serious music of the afternoon. Of Smetana's symphonic poem it is difficult to speak in praise. Skillfully constructed and orchestrated, the thematic material is commonplace. The development follows long accepted models, there are no surprises and although there is much that is effective, yet this music fails to excite the imagination. The orchestra played with unusual brilliance throughout the afternoon.

It is to be regretted that his own concert on Jan. 17 did not take place there too. Queen's Hall will hold a large audience and is really good for sound. The Albert Hall holds a still larger audience but is tricky in its acoustic properties. By aiming for the larger audience—which did not altogether materialize—the promoters of the Strauss concert sacrificed something of artistic finish. Otherwise the program was excellent.

During the few days since his arrival, Walter Damrosch has found time to visit the Royal College of Music twice.

By an excellent arrangement, the

Liadov's three-toned poems suggested by Russian folk-tales are similar in conception and in working out. The thematic material upon which they are based is of the slightest and their whole effect depends principally on their orchestral coloring. This, as to be expected of the Russians, is striking. These three pieces furnished a pleasant relief from the more serious music of the afternoon. Of Smetana's symphonic poem it is difficult to speak in praise. Skillfully constructed and orchestrated, the thematic material is commonplace. The development follows long accepted models, there are no surprises and although there is much that is effective, yet this music fails to excite the imagination. The orchestra played with unusual brilliance throughout the afternoon.

It is to be regretted that his own

concert on Jan. 17 did not take place there too. Queen's Hall will hold a large audience and is really good for sound.

The Albert Hall holds a still

larger audience but is tricky in its

acoustic properties. By aiming for

the larger audience—which did not

altogether materialize—the promoters

of the Strauss concert sacrificed

something of artistic finish. Otherwise the program was excellent.

The London Symphony Orchestra

had been engaged, Miss Ethel Frank,

who sings Strauss' songs quite beauti-

fully, was the vocalist, and Dr. Strauss

himself conducted. The London public

are inclined to regard him rather as

the composer of "Till Eulenspiegel,"

and "Rosenkavalier"—which they

like than as the composer of "Elektra,"

"Tannhäuser" and "Joseph,"

which they do not like. So possibly

for this program he was wise to rely

on his three early symphonic poems,

"Don Juan," "Till," and "Tod und Ver-

Klärung," but it would have been

quite as undesirable to hear his "al-

pine" symphony. However, the per-

fection of performance secured under

his baton provided a kind of novelty.

For no one can interpret these sym-

phonic poems in so lucid and autho-

rative a manner as their composer.

When he first came to the platform, he

was greeted cordially out of courtesy

—when he finished, the long applaus-

es sprang from musical apprecia-

tion. Certainly, his interpretation of "Don

Juan" is more idealistic, and that of

"Till" more pathetic than any heard

before. The judgment scene in the

latter was singularly graphic, and

Strauss secured his effects without

fuss or apparent effort.

The songs with orchestral accom-

paniment were the outstanding feature

of the evening. In the first group

were "Die Heiligen drei Könige," "Mor-

gen," and "Ständchen"; in the second

"Meinen Kinde," "Freundliche Vi-

cile," and "Cäcilie." They are easily

among the finest things of their kind

in music, and the orchestral accom-

paniment was a miracle of felicity.

The performances, both by singer and

orchestra, left nothing to be desired.

By an excellent arrangement, the

visit to America of Albert Coates,

engaged by Walter Damrosch to conduct

some of the New York Symphony Or-

chestra's Concerts, has brought Dam-

rosch himself

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

GREATER EXPORTS
AN URGENT NEED

Director of United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce Emphasizes Foreign Trade Importance

CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 10—Describing foreign trade as the "fly wheel" of the American business machine and declaring that foreign outlets represented indispensable "business stabilizers," Dr. Julius Klein, Director of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the Department of Commerce, in a speech today at the first annual convention of the Bankers Association for Foreign Trade, held in this city, vigorously attacked the authors of what he termed "treacherous propaganda, which, like sand deliberately put into bearings, is designed to slow down our export machine at the time of its greatest need."

Dr. Klein explained that certain interests in this country were endeavoring to minimize the necessity for foreign trade at all. These people, said Dr. Klein, evidently believe that the United States would prosper if we were surrounded by a Chinese wall. If they had their way, the director added, the carefully constructed American export machine will be completely destroyed.

The director said that while foreign trade at present formed only 10 or 20 per cent of America's total commercial activity, that percentage represented billions of dollars' worth of business and the employment—if lost, lack of employment—of thousands of American citizens. "In these days of narrowing profits," Dr. Klein declared, "that margin, if carried with solvency and bankruptcy—profit or loss."

Big Factor in Business

Foreign trade is now the only remaining recourse for thousands of firms which would be in the hands of receivers were it not for their overseas orders, Dr. Klein said. He said it represented one of the most effective solutions of unemployment problems. He called attention to a recent statement by a former president of the American Bankers Association, comprising some 23,000 banks, in which it was stated that "a first prerequisite for the return of prosperity is an increase in foreign trade."

While 1921 is recognized by all as "the year of depression and liquidation," many business men will be astonished at the results of a comparison of American exports during that year and the last normal year, 1918, the director said, continuing: "By eliminating values whose fluctuations make any comparison very uncertain, and confounding our observations to quantities, it is found that every important item of manufactures and foodstuffs, which formed the bulk of our foreign trade, has been enormously increased in the eight-year period 1913-21. During that time our exports of leading prepared agricultural products increased in quantity by very heavy percentages. Shipments of bacon increased 95 per cent, lard 55 per cent, butter 158 per cent, starch 185 per cent, cheese 354 per cent, refined sugar 1703 per cent, canned milk 1713 per cent, etc. This means that the great mid-western and southern areas producing the bulk of these commodities have very greatly multiplied their interests in overseas markets."

Exports Increase

A similar survey of a few typical American manufactured products shows the same marked increases in export activity. During the period 1913-21, quantities of automobiles exported increased 43 per cent—and this in spite of drastic cuts in our auto exports in 1921. Similarly, exports of electric lamps increased 293 per cent; steel plates 50 per cent, tin plate 90 per cent, wrapping paper 90 per cent, plate glass 278 per cent, etc. This is a sufficiently diversified list to indicate that the increases were not confined to any closely related group of industries or commodities.

The most convincing evidence of the growing appreciation of our urgent need for foreign trade is found in the tabulations of requests directed to the Department of Commerce for assistance in finding and exploiting foreign markets. Last October such requests were coming in at the rate of about 7500 a week. They are now coming in at the rate of nearly 10,500 weekly—an increase of 37 per cent. Requests for information concerning specific openings to sell American goods abroad are now coming in to the Department of Commerce at the rate of 1700 a week. Last fall, 1000 a week was the general average, an increase of 70 per cent."

India's Trade Improves

The foreign trade of India, for December, was more favorable than in November, in that the excess of imports for December was only 24,000,000 rupees, compared with 34,800,000 rupees for the preceding month. Imports of private merchandise during December were valued at 231,600,000 rupees, compared with 264,000,000 rupees in November, and total exports, including Indian merchandise, and imports of foreign merchandise, increased to 267,600,000 rupees from the 251,300,000 rupees reported in November, according to cabled advice to the Department of Commerce from Consul-General Weddall at Calcutta.

Queensland Bonds Offered

The National City Company of New York announces the purchase of \$16,000,000 of State of Queensland, Australia, 25-year 6 per cent sinking fund external gold loan bonds, which are non-callable. The issue is offered at 96% and interest to yield more than 6.35% to maturity.

Parke Davis & Co.

Parke Davis & Co. for the year 1921, reports net profits of \$2,672,226, equal to \$6.00 a share (125 par), a decrease of 6.1 per cent from last year. Outside of New York there was a decrease of 1.5 per cent from a year ago.

NEW YORK LIST
HEAVY AT CLOSE

NEW YORK, Feb. 10—Legislative developments at Washington and adverse industrial conditions, as indicated by the United States Steel tonnage report for January, encouraged a renewal of short-selling in today's stock market.

Another drive against the shorts in stocks, rails and motors marked the opening of trading. United States Steel, Thursday's strongest feature, was the only noteworthy exception, opening at a loss of half a point. Crucible, Lackawanna, Lackawanna Gulf States, and Republic steels reflected further pool operations with United States Cast Iron Pipe, the latter gaining one point. Rails were bought in expectation that the government may grant credits for their rehabilitation. Maryland Oil, Pierce Arrow preferred, and Adams Express also were strong.

Steel reacted a point before meeting with more than moderate support.

Mexican Petroleum, New York Air Brake, Corn Products, Goodrich and Famous Players common and preferred were 1 to 1 1/4 points under yesterday's gains. Southern Railway preferred was out of line with other rails, showing occasional pressure, as against the strength of Seaboard Air Line preferred. Père Marquette preferred and Minneapolis & St. Louis Cast Iron Pipe common and preferred were the only specialties to extend their advance. Motors, equipments and coppers forfeited fractions. Call loans opened and renewed into next week at 5 per cent. Foreign bonds, especially French and Scandinavian issues were strong. Liberty 3 1/2% rose \$1 per \$100.

Buying Atchison, Great Northern preferred, Northern Pacific, Norfolk & Western, Reading, Southern Pacific and Union Pacific, which improved 1 to 2 points, provided a stimulating influence for a time, but the entire market weakened on the publication of the United States Steel tonnage report which showed a decrease, whereas an increase had been quite generally expected. Liberal offerings of the steels, equipments, American Sugar, Peoples Gas and General Asphalt depressed them 1 to 1 1/2 below Thursday's final figures. Subsequently the market again moved forward under the leadership of Mexican Petroleum. Other oils improved with Mexican Petroleum, but reacted later when steels, equipments and specialties became depressed. The closing was heavy. Strength of low-priced rails again featured the bond market.

WHEAT PRICES
ONCE MORE RISE

CHICAGO, Feb. 10—The wheat closing today was firm, 1 1/2% to 2%, net, higher, with May \$1.31 1/2 to \$1.31 1/4 and July 1.17% to 1.17%. The corn market closed firm at 1 1/2% to 1 1/4%, net, advance, with May 59 1/2 to 59 1/4.

Fresh upturns in the price of wheat took place today during the early trading, the market sympathizing with higher quotations at Liverpool. Reports were current of crop damage in Argentina and a cold wave in Kansas was predicted. The opening, which varied from 1 1/2% to 1 1/4 higher, with May 1.29 1/2 to 1.30 and July 1.15% to 1.15%, was followed by material gains all around. Corn and oats rose with wheat. After opening unchanged to 5% lower, May 57% to 57 1/2%, the corn market scored a general upturn. Oats started 1 1/2% off to 1 1/4 higher, May 39% to 40, and then all deliveries went well above Thursday's finish. Provisions were lifted a little in price, owing to higher quotations on hogs.

Foreign Exchange

NEW YORK, Feb. 10—Foreign exchange market today was as follows: England: demand 4.744, 60-days 4.834; France: demand 2.56, cables 2.56%; Italy: demand 4.874, cables 4.88; Belgium: demand 8.15%, cables 8.16; Germany: demand 504%, cables 51; Holland: demand 37.22; cables 37.23; Norway: demand 16.43; Sweden: demand 25.91; Denmark: demand 15.25; Switzerland: demand 19.43; Spain: demand 15.76; Greece: demand 1.94; Poland: demand 0.32%; Czechoslovakia: demand 1.94; Argentina: demand 36.37; Brazil: demand 12.50;蒙特雷 95%.

Business in France Dull

Business and industrial conditions in France are marked by general quietness pending further developments in the political situation, the Commercial Attaché in Paris in a cable to the Department of Commerce at Washington for December showed an improvement over previous months, but totals for the year, as a result of the business depression, were disappointing. The Bourse is quiet, a large part of the available funds being absorbed in the new loan of the Credit National. Foreign trade totals made notable gains during December, and metallurgical production showed a favorable increase.

Mexican Oil Output

Mexico produced 185,000 barrels of petroleum and exported a total of 172,273,193 barrels of crude and refined oils in 1921, according to preliminary official figures of the Mexican treasury department announced by the American Petroleum Institute. These figures compare with a production of 189,500,000 barrels and total exports including barrels of loadings, of 151,214,062 barrels in 1920.

Money Market Easter

NEW YORK, Feb. 10—Call money was today high, 5 to low 4%, ruling rate 6, closing bid 4, offered at 4 1/4, last loan 4%, call loans against acceptances 4%. Time loans, firm, 60 days 4% 1/2, prime mercantile paper 4% 1/2.

Liberty Bond Prices

NEW YORK, Feb. 10—Liberty bonds closed today as follows: 3 1/2% 27.00, first 4% 20, second 4% 18, firm 4% 18.25, 4% 1/2, 4% 20, offered 4% 18, 4% 18, 4% 1/2, Victory 3 1/2% 28.00, Victory 4% 18.10.

Weekly Bank Clearings

NEW YORK, Feb. 10—Dun's weekly compilation of bank clearings shows an aggregate of \$5,713,829,000, a decrease of 6.1 per cent from last year. Outside of New York there was a decrease of 1.5 per cent from a year ago.

LONDON STOCKS
STEADY BUT DULL

LONDON, Feb. 10—Oil shares were higher on the stock exchange today with sentiment confident. Royal Dutch was 34%, Shell Transport & Trading 4% 1/2, and Mexican Eagle 3 1/2% to 15%.

A demand for investment account issues firmly in sympathy with Paris' French loans also were firm.

Kaffir drifted aimlessly because of a disposition to wait for further news on Labor developments on the Rand.

Some industrial issues moved upward. Hudson Bay was 5%. The rubber list was dull, following the crude article.

Home rails were cheerful on additional dividend announcements.

Dollar descriptions were dull and unchanged.

Argentine rails were strong features on telegrams from Buenos Aires that the government commission had recommended higher rates. In the main the markets were steady but trading was not active.

Consols for money 52%, Grand Trunk 1 1/2, De Beers 10%, Rand Mines 2. Bar silver 84 1/2¢ per ounce. Money 2 per cent. Discount shares: short and three months' bills 3 1/2% to 10 per cent.

WESTINGHOUSE CO.
BETTERS POSITION

The Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company during the current fiscal year has improved its financial position. Inventories have been reduced from \$80,724,339 to about \$55,000,000, and notes and accounts receivable were brought down from \$42,249,312 to about \$28,500,000.

Billings for the nine months were at the annual rate of about \$10,000,000, or about 73 per cent of the previous year, while billings reached \$150,980,106. December showed some improvement in certain lines of the company's goods. Westinghouse, when the fiscal year closes March 31, will probably show earnings fully equal to dividend requirements of \$6,000,000. Last year it showed a surplus after inventory adjustments, charges and taxes of \$12,617,536, equivalent to \$8.42 a share earned on the outstanding \$74,812,656 combined preferred and common (preferred and common share alike after 7 per cent on the common). Last year Westinghouse paid out \$26,790 in interest. That item for the current year will probably not exceed \$2,750,000. Other income this year will likely be about the same as last around \$3,679,000. At the close of last fiscal year the company had working capital of \$90,590,548, or about \$20,000,000 above that of the previous year. At that time the company had \$12,365,529 in cash. The proportion of cash to inventories was 15.3 per cent.

The cotton industry in Italy has recently undergone a noticeable slump despite the fact that ocean freight rates on raw cotton have been reduced. It is claimed this condition is attributable to apprehension that German competition will ruin export trade.

The General Congress of Peru has approved a bill passed by the Regional Congress of the South, which authorizes the government to build the establishment of a textile factory for foreign capital, either Peruvian or foreign capital. All machinery and supplies for this factory may be brought in at half the regular customs duty. The region in question produces large quantities of wool so it is probable that a woolen factory is planned. Early materialization of this project is dependent upon foreign capital. The Ministry of Fomento should be consulted.

The General Congress of Peru has approved a bill passed by the Regional Congress of the South, which authorizes the government to build the establishment of a textile factory for foreign capital, either Peruvian or foreign capital. All machinery and supplies for this factory may be brought in at half the regular customs duty. The region in question produces large quantities of wool so it is probable that a woolen factory is planned. Early materialization of this project is dependent upon foreign capital. The Ministry of Fomento should be consulted.

The cotton industry in Italy has recently undergone a noticeable slump despite the fact that ocean freight rates on raw cotton have been reduced. It is claimed this condition is attributable to apprehension that German competition will ruin export trade.

The cotton industry in Italy has recently undergone a noticeable slump despite the fact that ocean freight rates on raw cotton have been reduced. It is claimed this condition is attributable to apprehension that German competition will ruin export trade.

The cotton industry in Italy has recently undergone a noticeable slump despite the fact that ocean freight rates on raw cotton have been reduced. It is claimed this condition is attributable to apprehension that German competition will ruin export trade.

The cotton industry in Italy has recently undergone a noticeable slump despite the fact that ocean freight rates on raw cotton have been reduced. It is claimed this condition is attributable to apprehension that German competition will ruin export trade.

The cotton industry in Italy has recently undergone a noticeable slump despite the fact that ocean freight rates on raw cotton have been reduced. It is claimed this condition is attributable to apprehension that German competition will ruin export trade.

The cotton industry in Italy has recently undergone a noticeable slump despite the fact that ocean freight rates on raw cotton have been reduced. It is claimed this condition is attributable to apprehension that German competition will ruin export trade.

The cotton industry in Italy has recently undergone a noticeable slump despite the fact that ocean freight rates on raw cotton have been reduced. It is claimed this condition is attributable to apprehension that German competition will ruin export trade.

The cotton industry in Italy has recently undergone a noticeable slump despite the fact that ocean freight rates on raw cotton have been reduced. It is claimed this condition is attributable to apprehension that German competition will ruin export trade.

The cotton industry in Italy has recently undergone a noticeable slump despite the fact that ocean freight rates on raw cotton have been reduced. It is claimed this condition is attributable to apprehension that German competition will ruin export trade.

The cotton industry in Italy has recently undergone a noticeable slump despite the fact that ocean freight rates on raw cotton have been reduced. It is claimed this condition is attributable to apprehension that German competition will ruin export trade.

The cotton industry in Italy has recently undergone a noticeable slump despite the fact that ocean freight rates on raw cotton have been reduced. It is claimed this condition is attributable to apprehension that German competition will ruin export trade.

The cotton industry in Italy has recently undergone a noticeable slump despite the fact that ocean freight rates on raw cotton have been reduced. It is claimed this condition is attributable to apprehension that German competition will ruin export trade.

The cotton industry in Italy has recently undergone a noticeable slump despite the fact that ocean freight rates on raw cotton have been reduced. It is claimed this condition is attributable to apprehension that German competition will ruin export trade.

The cotton industry in Italy has recently undergone a noticeable slump despite the fact that ocean freight rates on raw cotton have been reduced. It is claimed this condition is attributable to apprehension that German competition will ruin export trade.

The cotton industry in Italy has recently undergone a noticeable slump despite the fact that ocean freight rates on raw cotton have been reduced. It is claimed this condition is attributable to apprehension that German competition will ruin export trade.

The cotton industry in Italy has recently undergone a noticeable slump despite the fact that ocean freight rates on raw cotton have been reduced. It is claimed this condition is attributable to apprehension that German competition will ruin export trade.

The cotton industry in Italy has recently undergone a noticeable slump despite the fact that ocean freight rates on raw cotton have been reduced. It is claimed this condition is attributable to apprehension that German competition will ruin export trade.

The cotton industry in Italy has recently undergone a noticeable slump despite the fact that ocean freight rates on raw cotton have been reduced. It is claimed this condition is attributable to apprehension that German competition will ruin export trade.

The cotton industry in Italy has recently undergone a noticeable slump despite the fact that ocean freight rates on raw cotton have been reduced. It is claimed this condition is attributable to apprehension that German competition will ruin export trade.

The cotton industry in Italy has recently undergone a noticeable slump despite the fact that ocean freight rates on raw cotton have been reduced. It is claimed this condition is attributable to apprehension that German competition will ruin export trade.

The cotton industry in Italy has recently undergone a noticeable slump despite the fact that ocean freight rates on raw cotton have been reduced. It is claimed this condition is attributable to apprehension that German competition will ruin export trade.

The cotton industry in Italy has recently undergone a noticeable slump despite the fact that ocean freight rates on raw cotton have been reduced. It is claimed this condition is attributable to apprehension that German competition will ruin export trade.

The cotton industry in Italy has recently undergone a noticeable slump despite the fact that ocean freight rates on raw cotton have been reduced. It is claimed this condition is attributable to apprehension that German competition will ruin export trade.

The cotton industry in Italy has recently undergone a noticeable slump despite the fact that ocean freight rates on raw cotton have been reduced. It is claimed this condition is attributable to apprehension that German competition will ruin export trade.

The cotton industry in Italy has recently undergone a noticeable slump despite the fact that ocean freight rates on raw cotton have been reduced. It is claimed this condition is attributable to apprehension that German competition will ruin export trade.

The cotton industry in Italy has recently undergone a noticeable slump despite the fact that ocean freight rates on raw cotton have been reduced. It is claimed this condition is attributable to apprehension that German competition will ruin export trade.

The cotton industry in Italy has recently undergone a noticeable slump despite the fact that ocean freight rates on raw cotton have been reduced. It is claimed this condition is attributable to apprehension that German competition will ruin export trade.

The cotton industry in Italy has recently undergone a noticeable slump despite the fact that ocean freight rates on raw cotton have been reduced. It is claimed this condition is attributable to apprehension that German competition will ruin export trade.

The cotton industry in Italy has recently undergone a noticeable slump despite the fact that ocean freight rates on raw cotton have been reduced. It is claimed this condition is attributable to apprehension that German competition will ruin export trade.

The cotton industry in Italy has recently undergone a noticeable slump despite the fact that ocean freight rates on raw cotton have been reduced. It is claimed this condition is attributable to apprehension that German competition will ruin

HUDSON TUNNEL BIDS ARE HELD UP

Lockwood Committee May Look
Into Conditions Surrounding
Submission of Estimates—
Competition Stifled, It Is Said

NEW YORK, Feb. 10 (Special)—With only two companies ready with their bids and a number of others openly complaining that they are unable to meet the conditions imposed by the New York and New Jersey Vehicular Tunnel Commission and the bonding companies, a situation has arisen which the Lockwood Committee may be asked to investigate.

Booth & Fynn, Ltd., and Patrick McGovern, Inc., are the two companies whose bids are ready. The Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins Corporation, to which was awarded the earlier contract for sinking shafts on the east bank of the river and the Keystone State Construction Company have openly addressed the commission to the effect that they have been unable to obtain bonds, while a number of other companies assert that they desire to bid but find the conditions prohibitory.

The commission is asking for bids on work with an estimated cost of \$20,000,000. The bonding companies required indemnity from the contractors to the amount of \$10,000,000 and a bond premium of \$400,000. The premium is not in question by the contractors, but the indemnity is, on the grounds that a very limited number of companies are able to provide that amount.

There is still another angle which complicates the situation. The bids are to include supplies as well as the actual construction work. Prices for steel castings on the open market have not recently favored contractors who wanted to enter the bidding, it is said.

It has been proposed to the commission, therefore, that it would be an advantageous arrangement to ask for separate bids on the supplies to be delivered at the site of the work and to require from contractors bids only on the actual construction, which would lessen the award to any company with a corresponding lowering in the amount of indemnity required by the bonding companies.

A letter from the commission from the Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins Corporation and the Keystone State Construction Company stated that they had been unable to secure bonds in sufficient amount to qualify, although the combined net quick assets are over 50 per cent more than the bonding companies have stipulated must be shown before the bond could be issued.

Certain companies have refused to go on our bond, although they have agreed to go on the bond of other contractors. The result of such action on their part is the stifling of proper competition and the loss of the assurance that the commissions are to have the work done at the lowest cost."

The commission has extended the time for bids until next Wednesday from the original date set for this week. Contractors today were pessimistic as to the advantage they might gain unless the conditions are changed. At the same time there were rumors of an approaching investigation on the ground that the delay was making impossible the completion of the approach bill.

MANUFACTURERS ASK NEW LAWS ON WOOL

A resolution declaring that the wool manufacturing industry of the United States is "in the alarming position of being obliged to pay an extremely heavy tariff duty on raw materials necessary for the continuation of production and of having inadequate duty on its products," and urging prompt enactment of the Fordney tariff bill "so amended" as to afford protection to the American wool manufacturing industry" was adopted at the annual meeting of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers in Boston Wednesday.

The association adopted also a resolution favoring the passage of the Fordney-Lodge bill to make it a misdemeanor to misrepresent any sort of merchandise subject to regulation by the federal government and condemning the proposed requirement of the term "virgin wool" as misleading and "implying the claim that new wool necessarily is of superior quality."

WESTERN CANADIANS SEND ARMENIA FLOUR

WINNIPEG, Man. (Special)—Farmers of western Canada have donated 15,000 sacks of flour for the relief of the Armenians through the relief association, as the result of an appeal instituted after the harvest in the fall.

The flour is to be forwarded to New Orleans and routed over the Great Northern Railway for shipment to Constantinople. The railway is giving free transportation of the consignment to New Orleans.

The appeals for aid for Armenia found a ready response among farmers of Manitoba and Saskatchewan. Donations at elevators ran from two to five bushels a load, while many, in sending carloads to the Lake Heads terminals at Ft. William, Ont., gave instructions that 100 bushels of the car lot was to go to Armenian relief.

The grain dealers and elevator companies cooperated in the good work and on all donations allowed the full Ft. William price. The money value of the flour at the mill is \$56,350.

QUEBEC UNIONS SET FORTH THEIR DEMANDS

QUEBEC (Special)—The demands of organized labor were placed before the Provincial Government when representatives of the international unions in the Province of Quebec met Premier Taschereau, the Hon. Antonin Gélineau, Minister of Public Works and Labor, and several other members of the Cabinet.

Gustave Franco of Montreal, who

headed the delegation, said it had been decided to ask for an inter-provincial conference to discuss labor matters arising out of the League of Nations Treaty and the Washington Conference.

Speaking for the government, Mr. Gélineau said he had no objection to an inter-provincial conference, but could not see the utility of it; and furthermore, he did not believe that it was to the advantage of Quebec to have uniformity of laws regarding labor with the other Canadian provinces, as was desired by the delegation. Mr. Franco stated that the objection to an eight-hour day in one province was that other provinces did not follow suit, and if this plea was constantly raised there would never be an eight-hour day unless the British North America Act was amended to give the necessary power to legislate to this end.

PINON NUT CROP HEAVY THIS YEAR

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M. (Special)—Only once in four years is there a really good crop of pinon nuts, and this is one of the years. Nuts to the value of \$250,000 already have been brought in, for sale and export, from the west-central New Mexican counties, this in addition to enormous quantities of nuts gathered by the Pueblo, Zuni and Navajo Indians and by the native Spanish-speaking population. Indeed, it is said the making of Navajo blankets has languished while the tribesmen and their families have taken to the hills to gather the "pinones."

There are four varieties, all small, varying in thickness of the hull. The nut is sweet and rich and is held in highest esteem in the southwest, the nuts rarely reaching the eastern markets. Pinon is a scrubby pine that grows at medium altitudes between the juniper of the lower slopes and the yellow pine that best thrives at around 7000 feet.

EARLY EDITIONS OF THACKERAY SOLD

NEW YORK, Feb. 8 (Special)—Brentanos paid \$2100, the highest price of the session, for a copy of the first edition of "Vanity Fair" at the sale of the Thackeray library collected by Henry Sayre Van Dusen, at the Anderson Galleries.

Gabriel Wells gave \$1425 for the original drawings made by Thackeray for "Vanity Fair," also \$1350 for "The Snob," complete in the original boards, Cambridge, 1829; \$975 for four manuscripts of ballots in Thackeray's peculiar sloping writing, and \$775 for the rare first edition of the "Second Funeral of Napoleon" and "The Chronicle of the Drum," London, 1841.

Henry E. Huntington paid \$710 for a marble bust of Thackeray which was made for William H. Lambert from the one in Westminster Abbey.

DEBT REFUNDING BILL IS SIGNED

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—The bill creating a commission and otherwise making provision for the conversion of the \$11,000,000,000 debt owed by the United States by the allied powers was signed today by President Harding.

The President, it was stated at the White House, will not designate the members of the refunding commission provided for in the legislation until after the treaties resulting from the Arms Conference have been submitted by him to the Senate.

The commission will consist of five members, headed by the Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. Harding has let it be known that he plans to designate two other members of the Cabinet and a member each of the Senate and the House.

PATRIARCH ASCENDS STAMBOL THRONE

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 7 (By The Associated Press)—The enthronement today of the Most Rev. Meletios Metaxakis as patriarch of Constantinople, lacked the splendor of similar former occasions, owing to the absence of representatives of the Sultan's government and of the allied and neutral embassies. Although invitations had been issued to all the high commissioners, the only foreign representative at the ceremony was the Serbian Minister.

The Greek civil and military missions returned their invitations. The abstention from attendance by the allied and American officials was explained as being due to the failure of the Athens Government to recognize Metaxakis' election.

GRAND JURY INQUIRY INTO STOCK DEALS

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.—A grand jury today commenced an investigation into the reasons for failure of a number of brokerage houses accused of bucket shop operations. Cases of alleged frauds were presented by the district attorney's office in cooperation with the Attorney-General's office.

The United States District Attorney's office, it was stated, also is cooperating in the investigation. More than 25 firms are to come under the grand jury's scrutiny, it was said, and dozens of customers who lost heavily through their failure will be asked to testify.

U.S. HAS NEW DEAN

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 8 (Special)—Robert Belle Burke has been named dean of the college department of the University of Pennsylvania to succeed Dr. Arthur Hobson Quinn. Mr. Burke has been acting as assistant to the dean of the department. Dr. Quinn has granted a leave of absence at his own request last fall to give him more time to devote to the completion of his latest work on the American drama. He resigned Feb. 1. Mr. Burke, an assistant professor of Latin, has been assisting Dean Quinn in the administration work of the college more than a year. He was graduated from the university in 1907 and later became an instructor in Greek; then served as instructor in several preparatory schools, returning to the university in 1918.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Distinctive Features That Give Boston Its Individuality

Essence Is on Beacon Hill, Where Reactionaries and Radicals Rub Shoulders

Geographically, Boston extends east, west, north and south until its boundaries meet those of another town or county or perhaps the persistent saltiness of the Atlantic Ocean. For my part, I have always held that the true Boston comprised Beacon Hill and the adjacent cow-paths of downtown as well as that region impressively referred to in novels and magazine stories as the Back Bay. Others, I know full well, will feel differently, will uphold the distinctive Bostonian spirit of the serpentine fens, and rise to remark that Roxbury and Dorchester gained fame in Revolutionary days, that the red brick stretches of the old South End still shelter the spirit of Boston.

Society Scavengers

For my part, I do not care. I only know that in Boston you may see things that neither New York, Chicago or yet New Orleans could present: the diverting spectacle of enthusiastic citizens solemnly making the circuit of the public garden pond in swan-boats, of black bonneted ladies of position and wealth, pausing in an excess of civic duty to kick with quiet dignity, pieces of orange peel and stray bits of paper from the sidewalks of Charles Street. Other maters, many others, affect the casual spectator as Boston's own: the arrow on a State Street sidewalk for instance, that marks the Boston Massacre, and is trodden on daily by ambitious black messengers, who quite possibly have never noticed it, the cheery din of streets outside Fineuil Hall on a Saturday night when bucklers thrust their wares on the passer-by, the vivid and various speech markings that take place on a street of Scollay Square, the independent practice of pedestrians in claiming Washington, Bromfield and School streets for their very own, the futuristic-decorated expanses of narrow "courts" on Beacon Hill, where the signboards are done by an interior decorator with certain definite ideas upon cubism and possibly dadaism, while the potted plants of an aspiring novelist dot the red bricked pathways of the court, and the novelist himself sits cheerfully on his own front door steps and gazes over his neighbors' chimney pots to the flashing mirror of the Charles River.

Even prosaic Newbury Street presents an unexampled succession of street doors adorned with colored glass, done dexterously into awesome designs, while itinerant vendors of balloons lend vivid color to windy corners of Commonwealth Avenue, and all the world parades the Charles River Embankment. Where but in Boston could you find the suave proprietor of a Chinese restaurant who indulged in a systematic reading of realistic American fiction, interrupted only by the payment of his patrons for chop suey and chicken chow mein; the blissful length of a magazine store, where seemingly the entire population drops in to examine the latest periodicals, and the proprietor and his

assistants have ample leisure and inclination to discourse on subjects literary and artistic?

Street Divertissements

In what other city do small matters gain such immediate attention of the civil population? An argument over politics before the bulletin board of a Washington Street newspaper draws an ever-increasing host of spectators, a window dresser at work blocks the sidewalk, a steam shovel meditatively scooping sections of the Common commands the interest of the multitude.

Typical bits of Boston seem nearly

without end: a ragged Italian urchin strides proudly atop the shoulders of the bronze lady who embellishes the steps of the Public Library, and, so say the cynical, turns her head to Boylston Street to watch the trolley cars pass by, the Lion and the Unicorn advancing (to do battle over the plum cake probably) over the well-nigh impenetrable mazes of a subway station, a bust of Benjamin Franklin on Milk Street solemnly looking down upon gentry of flowing black neckwear, who are of a literary turn, a six-foot warden correspondent never seen unaccompanied by his sombrero, and many another figure of Boston thoroughfares. If you will, there are the ways of Beacon Hill, where ultra-conservatives rub shoulders with bikini designs, and restaurants with even the parrots and parrakeets seen of a radical turn.

On State Street sidewalk for instance, that marks the Boston Massacre, and is trodden on daily by ambitious black messengers, who quite possibly have never noticed it, the cheery din of streets outside Fineuil Hall on a Saturday night when bucklers thrust their wares on the passer-by, the vivid and various speech markings that take place on a street of Scollay Square, the independent practice of pedestrians in claiming Washington, Bromfield and School streets for their very own, the futuristic-decorated expanses of narrow "courts" on Beacon Hill, where the signboards are done by an interior decorator with certain definite ideas upon cubism and possibly dadaism, while the potted plants of an aspiring novelist dot the red bricked pathways of the court, and the novelist himself sits cheerfully on his own front door steps and gazes over his neighbors' chimney pots to the flashing mirror of the Charles River.

This step has had the effect of considerably raising the license fees, in addition to eliminating the flat rate charged previously. As a result, there was considerable protest, and now about 8000 auto owners in the Province will not be granted licenses for 1922 until they pay the higher fees for the preceding year.

The boy grows up to an age when he no longer wants boys' associations.

He does not think it quite right for him to be considered a boy, and we have all gone through that stage of becoming a man. Cannot we arrange, organize, set in motion something that boy, when he gives up his boys' association, can join and become a member of? You know these associations every bit as well as, or better than, I do; but I ask you to think of the age of 16 to 20. Is it not rather a critical time for him, when he is

just about to become a Canadian citizen? Is he not just about to start to do something, for the good of this great Dominion, or possibly the other way? Is that not the time we all want to get hold of him? You, gentlemen, give me the impulse to say you are the people who can do it; you are the very men that can catch hold of these young people of between 16 and 20 years of age, and you are the people that can make them into the most glorious Canadian citizens."

QUEBEC FIGHTS LOSS OF ITS INDUSTRIES

MONTREAL, Que. (Special)—A definite statement was made in Montreal by L. A. Taschereau, Premier of Quebec, to the effect that the Quebec Government would not permit the province to be depleted of any more industries, or deprived of the opportunity to obtain others by reason of the Ontario laws which allowed municipalities to grant exemptions, free sites and bonuses to industries. This system, he said, had already taken several industries from this part of Canada. Mr. Taschereau said that he had communicated with the Ontario Government with regard to this matter, asking that legislation be passed similar to that in force in Quebec, which prohibited such inducements to industries. If the Ontario Government refused to do this, the Premier said the Quebec Government would pass legislation granting the right to municipalities to give exemption from taxation and free sites as inducements to industries, but no bonuses. "I do not intend to see a single other industry taken from this province in this way," said the Premier.

PLAN TO IMPROVE ROADS IN ONTARIO

LONDON, Ont. (Special)—The Drury Government's proposal of a gasoline tax to create a fund that can be used as interest on good roads bond issues has met with a fairly favorable reception throughout the provinces, and the good and bad points of the idea have been generally debated. As a cent a gallon the revenue from the tax, allowing five gallons per week per car, would be about \$10,000 a week or \$500,000 for a year. This would yield 6 per cent on a bond issue of about \$8,000,000.

According to Ottawa statements, the average cost of Ontario highways for which Dominion aid is being drawn is \$22,980 a mile. It is evident, therefore, that the proposed tax would be able to provide a fund sufficient for only a few hundred miles of highways. Whether Ontario motorists would be willing to make the sacrifice for a limited mileage remains to be seen.

HIGHER AUTO TAX IN NEW ENGLAND URGED

Support of the bill now pending before the Massachusetts State Legislature which would impose a higher registration fee upon motorists and all those who use the highways was urged by John N. Cole, state highway commissioner, in an address delivered Wednesday night before the Men's Club of West Newton.

"From 50 to 60 per cent of all the manufactured goods of the United States are produced in New England, and a very large part of these are hauled over our highways," Mr. Cole asserted. "As a result the expense of road repairs and maintenance is constantly on the increase, and it seems more than just that those who use the roads should be made to share more fully in the expense of their upkeep. A higher registration fee would help greatly in this matter, and would impose the burden where it belongs."

GERMANS SAID TO LOATHE WAR NOW

The Rev. Francis E. Clark, president of the World's Christian Endeavor Union, who has just reached Germany on his European tour, said in a cablegram received Wednesday.

"Militarism seems dead. I have seen scarcely a single soldier in cities that used to swarm with them. The desire of the common people is only for peace, and war is loathed. All are grateful to America for feeding their children. The need now is for cloth

ing rather than food."

RAILWAY USE OF THE MOTOR TRUCK

Five Ways Which New Method of Freight Delivery Can Be Advantage—Vehicular Tun- nels Seen as One Possibility

NEW YORK (Special)—Use of motor trucks as an adjunct to the railroads is a topic of increasing interest among shippers and engineers. Before the American Society of Civil Engineers, Robert S. Parsons, general manager of the Erie Railroad Company, said recently that there were five ways in which the use of motor trucks could be of advantage to the railways. First, in short branch line freight service, where collection involved many short stops and waits; second, in what was known as trap car service, where a car had to be left at a terminal until filled; third, suburban delivery, where delays were especially prevalent under the present system, due to the many transfers involved; fourth, the use of motor rather than warehouse delivery yards far from the congested districts of cities, with motor truck delivery from those points; and finally, Mr. Parsons advocated an entire system of terminal distribution by trucks, leaving the freight yards and returning to them, involving either tractors and trailers, such as had been in successful use from all the railroad yards in East St. Louis into St. Louis, at a tremendous saving both of time and expense. These trucks might have demountable bodies, which could be left with the consignee for unloading, or with the consignor for loading, as in Cincinnati.

Recently the Erie had made a contract for delivery in New York by motor truck of all freight received at its yards in Jersey City, sending the loaded trucks across the ferries during the time when the traffic was at its lowest. The result had shown great economy of time and expense, and this was expected to increase as shippers realized the value of the service.

Mr. Parsons urged as an alternative plan to the tremendously expensive harbor development plans outlined both by the port authority, and the Board of Estimate, involving great terminal and railroad construction, the construction of four vehicular tunnels under the North River, with a belt line connecting all the freight yards on the New Jersey meadows, to bring the freight to the point most convenient for its destination. These tunnels should run from lower New York, with a possible extension to Brooklyn, to a point adjacent to the terminal yards of the Jersey Central, Lehigh Valley and Pennsylvania railroads; the present tunnel as planned, between Canal Street, New York, to the vicinity of One Hundred Twenty-Fifth Street from Weehawken; and from the vicinity of One Hundred Twenty-Fifth Street to the yards near Fort Lee. Without further construction, it had already been amply proved that motor trucks could be used advantageously from and to all roads entering New York from the north and east, and a similar tunnel connecting Staten Island and Brooklyn, now authorized, would be ample to cover the terminal yards there.

This plan would not increase motor truck traffic in the congested districts, as trucks were already utilized for final delivery, and would eliminate practically all north and south traffic of the trucks, as the New Jersey Belt Line would

COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

HARVARD SET FOR BIG HOCKEY TEST

Crimson's Work in Recent Games Has Given Its Supporters Reason to Expect Success in Contest With Yale Tonight

HARVARD-YALE HOCKEY CHAMPIONS

Year	Winner	Score
1906	Yale	4-0
1907	Harvard	4-0
1908	Yale	4-3, 2-3, 4-0
1909	Harvard	3-0, 8-2, 5-1
1910	Harvard	5-2, 4-3
1911	Harvard	7-1
1912	Harvard	4-0, 2-3, 4-2
1913	Harvard	4-0, 6-2
1914	Harvard	4-3, 1-3, 4-1
1915	Harvard	4-2, 3-2
1916	Harvard	2-0, 0-0, 2-0
1917	Yale	2-0, 0-0, 2-0
1918	Harvard	4-1
1919	Harvard	5-4, 3-0
1920	Harvard	7-0, 13-1
1921	Harvard	7-0, 13-1

Harvard 17, Yale 4.

The Harvard University hockey team is expected to meet considerable opposition tonight when it takes on the Yale varsity six, for the first time this season, at the Boston Arena. Thus far the men under W. H. Clafin Jr. and Alfred Winsor have shown exceptional form, defeating their main opponents without difficulty, taking Princeton University into camp, and playing to a standstill two of the leading Princeton teams. Amateur Hockey Association teams in this section, Yale on the other hand, got away to a rather slow start, and led its followers to expect little up to the time it first met Princeton. Especially in view of the fact that one of the Ells' best players, C. M. O'Hearn '24 was easily forced out of the lineup, the prospects for the Blue attaining high standing in the "Big Three" did not look promising; but after beating the Tigers in an overtime contest some weeks ago and following this up with another close-cut victory over the same rivals last Saturday night, Yale has gone up considerably.

Followers of the Crimson are content. The players composing its outer defense, Capt. George Owen Jr. '23 and W. E. Crosby '24, have worked together from the days they first attracted notice at Newton High School. R. R. Higgins '22, last fall's football manager and now varsity goal tend for Coach Clafin, has also developed splendidly, and is one of the team's mainstays. In practically every game making stops that require unerring judgment and spectacular effort.

On the offense, C. W. Baker '22, a veteran of three seasons, is credited with having scored the most points for the Crimson to date, and is looked upon to provide a real threat against the Ells. G. G. Walker '24 is a fast skater and stick-handler, as shown by the fact that in one of the earlier games he made a goal only 7s. after the opening whistle. Furthermore, Walker teams up consistently with Baker in passing, and shares a large part of the credit that goes to Harvard as a "scoring machine." Yale forwards will have their hands full, too, whenever they get down into Crimson territory, for Captain Owen seems to be on top of every play, displaying the same brilliancy and tenacity of purpose that mark his football work. It will be interesting to watch Owen and J. G. F. Speden '22, both stars on the defense, carry their rivalry from the football field to the hockey rink when they face each other on the ice tonight. Speden it was, incidentally, who scored the only goal made in Saturday's game with Princeton. Capt. C. A. Griscom '22, the other member of the Ells' outer defense, has shown himself capable of making points for his team as well as breaking up opposing plays. To tend the Blue goal, Coach Clarence Wana-maker has F. E. Vogel '24, who is largely an unknown quantity because, in important games thus far, his net has been comparatively free from attack owing to the excellent work of his skating defense.

The strength of the Harvard lineup is best indicated by the fact that Donald Angier '22, who is wearing the varsity "H" for the third season, is yet rated as a substitute, and that Joseph Larocque '24, who has shown much ability in breaking through his opponents' line, is also a second-string forward. Of Yale's reserves, William Chisholm '24 alone looks up as one likely to stay in the game for any appreciable length of time. Vincent Farnsworth Jr. '24, is also likely to appear in the Blue forward line.

COLLEGE TENNIS PLAYERS RANKED

Stanford Player Leads the Single List While Harvard Pairs Head the Doubles Teams

NEW YORK, Feb. 10—Honors are pretty evenly divided both as to sections of the country and the big universities in the ranking of the inter-collegiate lawn tennis singles and doubles players for 1921, as given out by the United States Lawn Tennis Association. W. W. Washburn, former Harvard star, was chairman of the inter-collegiate committee of the association which ranked the players.

P. F. Neer, Portland, Ore., a student at Leland Stanford Junior University, who won the inter-collegiate singles championship on the courts of the Marion Cricket Club last summer, is given first place among the singles players. J. B. Fenn Jr. of Harvard is second, while F. E. Bastian, Inter-collegiate Conference Athletic Association champion of Indiana University, is placed third.

Fenn and R. W. Feibelman, Harvard; inter-collegiate doubles champions, are placed at the top of the doubles list. P. F. Neer and J. M.

DAVIES, LELAND STANFORD JUNIOR UNIVERSITY, are given second place, while W. J. Bates and E. L. Levy, University of California, are placed third. J. L. Werner and E. T. Herndon, Princeton University, are the other pair ranked. In announcing the ranking, Mr. Washburn said:

"All sections of the country are represented, and it is significant that the Pacific and Atlantic coasts should claim the first and second men on the list. The middle and west and south also have men ranked, showing a marked improvement in the play of the younger men throughout the country. Of the 14 men ranked, eight have previously won junior tournaments sanctioned by the National Association, which shows that this method of building up the game is sound and that real progress is being made."

The ranking, based on records in inter-collegiate tournaments and matches, follows:

Rank	Player	College
1	P. F. Neer	Stanford
2	J. B. Fenn Jr.	Harvard
3	F. E. Bastian	Indiana
4	J. M. Davies	Stanford
5	C. H. Fischer	Pennsylvania
6	W. J. Bates	California
7	McNeil, Denewright	Texas
8	E. L. Levy	California
9	E. L. Williams	Yale
10	J. L. Werner	Princeton
11	A. H. Chapman Jr.	Williams
12	E. T. Herndon	Princeton
13	Morris Duane	Harvard

DOUBLES

1.	J. B. Fenn Jr.	Harvard
2.	E. W. Feibelman	Stanford
3.	J. M. Davies	Stanford
4.	W. J. Bates	California
5.	E. L. Levy	Yale
6.	J. L. Werner	Princeton
7.	E. T. Herndon	Princeton

BRILLIANT BOWLING IN CHICAGO TOURNAMENT

CHICAGO, Feb. 10 (Special)—Brilliant pin work by two local contestants, Dominic DeVito and F. J. Kafora, and by the Stamford, Conn., entry, Mortimer Lindsey, featured the competition here today in the World's Classic Bowling Championship Tournament at Coliseum Annex.

DeVito set a tourney record of 224 points in the fifth game of his second round match with H. S. Marino of Chicago. This beat the mark of Lindsey, 237, made on the opening night. DeVito claimed third place in the cumulative totals for two matches with 1990 pins and 46 43-50 points.

Kafora led the way into the third round of matches, bowling against J. G. Shaw of Chicago, who was in his second round. In the second round Kafora stood second with totals of 2005 pins and 47 5-50 points. In his third match he added 936 pins and 23 36-50 points.

Lindsey laid claim to first place in the totals for two rounds with 1998 pins and 47 8-50 points. Rolling against William Rusch of Chicago in the second round, Lindsey set up a high average of 208 pins plus for five games, and made a tourney record of 26 strikes for a match. In his fifth game against Rusch, he ran three strikes in succession and a total of 7 for the test.

Lindsey's successive strike mark was exceeded only by DeVito, who finished his fifth game against Marino with seven strikes, making eight for the game. A. N. Schwogier of Madison, Wis., was among the second round leaders, entering fourth place with totals of 1939 pins and 43 39-50 points. He scored 24 strikes in the second round, equaling DeVito's record. The summary:

WORLD'S CLASSIC BOWLING CHAMPIONSHIP,

Pins Pts.

Frank J. Kafora, Chicago (cumulative totals, 2 matches)	
2941	76.41
Mortimer Lindsey, Stamford	2955
2905	74.05
Dominick DeVito, Chicago	2900
Anthony Schwogier, Madison	2835
J. O. Powell, Kenosha	2842
Dr. A. F. Elkins, Milwaukee	2838
J. G. Shaw, Chicago	2850
William Rusch, Chicago	2850

Third Round

Pins	Pts.
Frank J. Kafora, Chicago (cumulative totals, 2 matches)	2941 76.41
Mortimer Lindsey, Stamford	2955 74.45
Dominick DeVito, Chicago	2905 74.05
Anthony Schwogier, Madison	2835 64.45
J. O. Powell, Kenosha	2842 42.45
Dr. A. F. Elkins, Milwaukee	2838 40.25
J. G. Shaw, Chicago	2850 40.00
William Rusch, Chicago	2850 38.00

Second Round

Pins	Pts.
James Smith, Milwaukee	987 24.33
William Martin, Cleveland	951 24.00
James Blough, Blue Island	995 22.45
Frank J. Kafora, Chicago	982 22.45
H. F. Thomas, Pittsburgh	978 22.00
J. E. H. Eads, Milwaukee	973 22.19
Anthony Schwogier, Madison	987 21.37
William Rusch, Chicago	988 20.38
J. G. Shaw, Chicago	940 19.40

First Round

Pins	Pts.
James Smith, Milwaukee	987 24.33
William Martin, Cleveland	951 24.00
James Blough, Blue Island	995 22.45
Frank J. Kafora, Chicago	982 22.45
H. F. Thomas, Pittsburgh	978 22.00
J. E. H. Eads, Milwaukee	973 22.19
Anthony Schwogier, Madison	987 21.37
Otto Steln Jr., St. Louis	978 20.23
F. S. Thomas, Chicago	923 20.23
Philip Wolf, Chicago	923 20.23
Fred Thomas, Chicago	978 19.75
J. G. Shaw, Chicago	917 19.17
A. F. Elkins, Milwaukee	980 18.10
John Powell, Kenosha	988 18.10
H. S. Marino, Chicago	962 17.00
William Rusch, Chicago	892 17.12
Louis Levine, Chicago	941 22.41
W. J. Brennan, Chicago	898 18.43
W. H. Werner, Chicago	878 18.26

Photograph by Wide World



Joseph Moore of New York

trophy part of the program this afternoon by winning the 440-yard race in spectacular fashion, and then added to his points by finishing second in the three-quarter mile.

Steinmetz has 110 points. Charles Jewtraw of Lake Placid, who won the three-quarter mile and finished second in the 440, has 55. Joseph Moore of New York has 40 points. Roy McWhirter of Chicago has 25 and Charles Gorman of St. John, N. B., has 10. The races tomorrow are the half-mile and three-mile events.

Richard Donovan of Chicago, who failed to qualify for the Diamond Trophy contest, is dominating the field of contenders for the Lake Placid Cup. Today he won the half mile and the mile; yesterday he won the three-quarter mile. This gives him 90 points, with the three-mile, his best race, and the 440 to be skated tomorrow. His nearest competitor is Paul Forstman of New York, who by winning the 220 yesterday has 30 points.

The 440 among the Diamond Trophy skaters today was the outstanding race of the card. Jewtraw—who again drew the outside position—opened up a big gap at the start. He was trailed by Gorman and for a lap the race was between these two competitors.

At the last turn Jewtraw was still leading, Gorman following closely. Suddenly in the stretch Steinmetz, who was not being considered, appeared in front as though he had come up out of the ice and won the race by a safe margin. Jewtraw was second and Gorman was a close third.

For the first time during the meet Jewtraw displayed his prowess in the three-quarter mile. At the bell lap Moore suddenly sprinted bent on taking the race. It looked as though he would do it, but on the back-stretch Jewtraw began to overtake him. To the turn the two men sprinted for the lead. At the stretch Steinmetz drew close to them. Jewtraw held the lead and finished well in front. Steinmetz nosed into second place and Moore had to

ARGENTINE PAPER DEFENDS PACKERS

"La Prensa" Joins Rural Society in Blaming Politicians for Charges of Unfair Prices on Meats—Discord in Ranks

Buenos Aires (Special)—The oldest and perhaps the most important newspaper in Argentina, "La Prensa," blames professional politicians rather than the cattle interests for the present campaign that is being waged against the meat packers in Argentina. This campaign has been in operation for more than a month and has attracted particular attention because it has brought about a split in the cattle interests so that there are now two distinct camps of cattle men in Argentina, one of which is fighting the packing interests while the other is defending it from these attacks.

As a result of the campaign against the packers last year several anti-packer projects were introduced in Congress and the congressional committee then asked the Argentine Rural Society to investigate the present situation of the cattle and meat industry in the Republic and to give Congress its opinion of the projected legislation. The Argentine Rural Society is by far the most important organization of its kind in the country and its roll of membership includes practically all of the big cattle growers.

The Rural Society, after a long and careful investigation of the meat industry, reported to Congress that its investigating committee was convinced that there was no unfair organization among the American and British packers and that the present low prices were the result of world conditions over which the packers had no control and in which the cattle growers must conform.

Report Is Honored

As a result of the Rural Society's report, Congress dropped all further consideration of anti-packer legislation and this had led to the present campaign against packers, which is, if anything, the most bitter that has yet been waged.

The newspaper "La Prensa" is standing firmly behind the Rural Society in demanding that cattle growers cease basing their comparison of present conditions on the basis of the high prices and boom conditions which existed during the war, and both the Rural Society and "La Prensa" have pointed out that the prices paid for Argentine meat today are higher than those paid in 1913 and 1914, although they are lower than those paid during the war when very high prices were paid for meat to supply the armies in Europe.

The Rural Society in its report to Congress stated that speculation on the part of small growers was largely responsible for the condition in which they find themselves today and that the packers have not been responsible for bringing about this condition.

"La Prensa" has taken the same stand and has strongly criticized the small group of cattle men who are now demanding governmental financial assistance as well as legislation unfavorable to the packers. It has been pointed out that many of the really big cattle growers in the country have joined in the present campaign and that it is being conducted by a group of men who bought cattle at very high prices and rented expensive lands on which to graze them—their entire operation being carried on with borrowed cattle, so that when the depression came they were not able to meet their loans from the banks nor to absorb the losses brought about by the reduction in values of prepared meat and live cattle.

Packers Pay High

An investigation has shown that the packers are paying today 5 centavos a pound more than they did in 1913, the following being a comparison of prices in Argentine paper which were paid per pound cold weight delivered during the months of December of the last 10 years:

Year	Price	Year	Price
1908.....	13-14	1916.....	24-28
1910.....	13-14	1917.....	22-24
1911.....	15-16	1918.....	28-31
1912.....	15-16	1919.....	30-32
1913.....	15-16	1920.....	30-32
1914.....	21-22	1921.....	24-26
1915.....	28-29		

"La Prensa" openly charges that the organizers of the present campaign against the packers are acting in bad faith, basing this charge upon the way in which they organized a recent mass meeting in which the Rural Society was bitterly criticized after having been purposely omitted from the list of those invited.

Speaking of this mass meeting "La Prensa," in a long editorial, recently said:

"We think it is opportune to record certain facts related to the meeting which are but little known and which, because of their nature, deserve to be mentioned."

The meeting referred to was hastily organized and the steps taken to do so show an unwaranted precipitation in a matter of such vital importance to the country's interests. During the morning of December 7th a notice was circulated profusely among cattlemen, inviting them to give their cooperation to the meeting which had been called by a provisional committee; at the same time their authorization was requested to include their names in the subscribers to that invitation.

Gives the Sponsors

That circular carried the very names of the persons to whom it was sent and whose authority was requested to give their signature a legal character. The circular asked that the names be sent as early as possible and stated that the silence of the party interested would be construed as a refusal.

Further it was pointed out that the packers had arranged to submit a more suitable color test than the Dutch Standard, but this has not been done.

The result is hardship in the sale of the Jamaica lighted colored and better grade sugars.

SMALL BOY AS RADIO PROBLEM

Several Complain Commercial Organizations Interfere With Their Aerial Telephony

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 (Special)—Important regulations bearing on the use of radio telephones by "small boy amateurs" and others are expected to come out of the conference between Secretary Hoover and radio experts who have been called to Washington to confer on this subject 10 days hence. They will consider the proper use of radio telephones and the increasingly important problem of interference with government messages by amateurs operating private outfits.

The importance of the coming conference was stressed today by Secretary Hoover and some interesting sidelights thrown on the problems to be discussed. One of the largest of these, as the Secretary of Commerce sees it, is that presented by the "American small boy," who has in the last few months shown surprising ingenuity and enterprise in the setting up of radio outfits. His efforts along the line of radio development Mr. Hoover considers quite commendable, but he admits that some way must be found to prevent his interference with important messages. The rapid growth of central stations for the purpose of "broadcasting" is also a factor which must be considered, as well as the increasing use of the radio telephone by business organizations in the dissemination of trade information.

Secretary Hoover pointed out today that the side of the small boy must be considered, however, and that he proposed to champion his cause before the radio experts, in view of the fact that he has recently received from several youthful radio enthusiasts complaints that their activities are being interfered with by "commercial organizations."

"In regulating these wireless communications, I am going to try to reserve a certain area for the American small boy," said the Secretary.

UNIVERSITY GIVEN DANTE MANUSCRIPT

ORONO, Me., Feb. 7—It was announced yesterday by Dean James N. Hart of the University of Maine that the institution had been given a copy of the celebrated Dante manuscript, known as the Codice Trivulziano, the original of the Divina Commedia. The manuscript is of parchment and is one of 70 presented by Luigi Carnovale of Chicago to the White House Library, the Congressional Library and universities and colleges in this country.

Forest Service Transfer Opposed BALTIMORE, Md. (Special)—The Women's Civic League of this city recently sent to President Harding, the Secretary of Agriculture, and the members of the Maryland delegation in Congress, a resolution opposing transfer of Agriculture to the Department of the Interior.

Cuba Cited as Example

It was pointed out that the United States by the Fordney Emergency Law, and otherwise, is protecting the American sugar producer, while the Cuban is backed powerfully by American financiers. Hence this position. The United States consumes about 4,000,000 tons. Her own sugar makers in the United States and her colonies supply 2,000,000 tons. There is there room for 2,000,000 more from Cuba, but Cuba, having 4,000,000 tons to dispose of, will naturally try to sell the remaining 2,000,000 at the expense of British sugar producers, and it is therefore essential that the British Government should prevent the dumping in British markets of the sugar surplus, and should help British producers by a substantial preference. It was pointed out, with full recognition of the mother country's own financial difficulties, that the position of British sugar producers was critical, that Great Britain derives considerable income from the duty on sugar imported from her colonies. The present preference, owing to high duties, is rendered ineffective, to this extent, that the price of sugar is kept so high that consumption cannot be increased. It was decided that the Jamaican delegation should press on the attention of the Imperial Government not only the position regarding sugar, but the need of lowering the duty on cocoa and other products.

Canadian Support Needed

On the motion of the Hon. H. V. Myers, the owner of one of the largest sugar plantations in the island, the meeting decided also to represent to Canada that she should be asked for lower rates of duty on our sugar, and for the abolition of the sixteenth Dutch Standard or color test. In the resolution bearing on this point, it was pointed out that producers and shippers of sugar in Jamaica are not obtaining the benefit which they expected for the sugar industry from the trade agreement of 1921, this being due to circumstances that have developed since that outside Jamaica, but which have reacted adversely on her. In 1921 Canada increased her preference to British colonial sugar from 33 cents to 38 cents per 100 pounds, but this increase of 5 cents, does not better the position now, because the price obtained for Jamaican sugar from Canadian refineries is based upon the net value of Jamaican sugar in the American market, plus what portion of the Canadian preference Jamaica shippers obtain by negotiation from the refiners; but the Fordney Bill increased the duty on sugar reaching the United States from British colonies from \$12.50 to \$2 per 100 pounds, and this increase of 75 cents wipes out the extra Canadian preference.

Further it was pointed out that the packers had arranged to submit a more suitable color test than the Dutch Standard, but this has not been done. The result is hardship in the sale of the Jamaica lighted colored and better grade sugars.

That circular carried the very names of the persons to whom it was sent and whose authority was requested to give their signature a legal character. The circular asked that the names be sent as early as possible and stated that the silence of the party interested would be construed as a refusal.

Further it was pointed out that the packers had arranged to submit a more suitable color test than the Dutch Standard, but this has not been done.

The result is hardship in the sale of the Jamaica lighted colored and better grade sugars.

That circular carried the very names of the persons to whom it was sent and whose authority was requested to give their signature a legal character. The circular asked that the names be sent as early as possible and stated that the silence of the party interested would be construed as a refusal.

Further it was pointed out that the packers had arranged to submit a more suitable color test than the Dutch Standard, but this has not been done.

The result is hardship in the sale of the Jamaica lighted colored and better grade sugars.

That circular carried the very names of the persons to whom it was sent and whose authority was requested to give their signature a legal character. The circular asked that the names be sent as early as possible and stated that the silence of the party interested would be construed as a refusal.

Further it was pointed out that the packers had arranged to submit a more suitable color test than the Dutch Standard, but this has not been done.

The result is hardship in the sale of the Jamaica lighted colored and better grade sugars.

That circular carried the very names of the persons to whom it was sent and whose authority was requested to give their signature a legal character. The circular asked that the names be sent as early as possible and stated that the silence of the party interested would be construed as a refusal.

Further it was pointed out that the packers had arranged to submit a more suitable color test than the Dutch Standard, but this has not been done.

The result is hardship in the sale of the Jamaica lighted colored and better grade sugars.

That circular carried the very names of the persons to whom it was sent and whose authority was requested to give their signature a legal character. The circular asked that the names be sent as early as possible and stated that the silence of the party interested would be construed as a refusal.

Further it was pointed out that the packers had arranged to submit a more suitable color test than the Dutch Standard, but this has not been done.

The result is hardship in the sale of the Jamaica lighted colored and better grade sugars.

That circular carried the very names of the persons to whom it was sent and whose authority was requested to give their signature a legal character. The circular asked that the names be sent as early as possible and stated that the silence of the party interested would be construed as a refusal.

Further it was pointed out that the packers had arranged to submit a more suitable color test than the Dutch Standard, but this has not been done.

The result is hardship in the sale of the Jamaica lighted colored and better grade sugars.

That circular carried the very names of the persons to whom it was sent and whose authority was requested to give their signature a legal character. The circular asked that the names be sent as early as possible and stated that the silence of the party interested would be construed as a refusal.

Further it was pointed out that the packers had arranged to submit a more suitable color test than the Dutch Standard, but this has not been done.

The result is hardship in the sale of the Jamaica lighted colored and better grade sugars.

That circular carried the very names of the persons to whom it was sent and whose authority was requested to give their signature a legal character. The circular asked that the names be sent as early as possible and stated that the silence of the party interested would be construed as a refusal.

Further it was pointed out that the packers had arranged to submit a more suitable color test than the Dutch Standard, but this has not been done.

The result is hardship in the sale of the Jamaica lighted colored and better grade sugars.

That circular carried the very names of the persons to whom it was sent and whose authority was requested to give their signature a legal character. The circular asked that the names be sent as early as possible and stated that the silence of the party interested would be construed as a refusal.

Further it was pointed out that the packers had arranged to submit a more suitable color test than the Dutch Standard, but this has not been done.

The result is hardship in the sale of the Jamaica lighted colored and better grade sugars.

That circular carried the very names of the persons to whom it was sent and whose authority was requested to give their signature a legal character. The circular asked that the names be sent as early as possible and stated that the silence of the party interested would be construed as a refusal.

Further it was pointed out that the packers had arranged to submit a more suitable color test than the Dutch Standard, but this has not been done.

The result is hardship in the sale of the Jamaica lighted colored and better grade sugars.

That circular carried the very names of the persons to whom it was sent and whose authority was requested to give their signature a legal character. The circular asked that the names be sent as early as possible and stated that the silence of the party interested would be construed as a refusal.

Further it was pointed out that the packers had arranged to submit a more suitable color test than the Dutch Standard, but this has not been done.

The result is hardship in the sale of the Jamaica lighted colored and better grade sugars.

That circular carried the very names of the persons to whom it was sent and whose authority was requested to give their signature a legal character. The circular asked that the names be sent as early as possible and stated that the silence of the party interested would be construed as a refusal.

Further it was pointed out that the packers had arranged to submit a more suitable color test than the Dutch Standard, but this has not been done.

The result is hardship in the sale of the Jamaica lighted colored and better grade sugars.

That circular carried the very names of the persons to whom it was sent and whose authority was requested to give their signature a legal character. The circular asked that the names be sent as early as possible and stated that the silence of the party interested would be construed as a refusal.

Further it was pointed out that the packers had arranged to submit a more suitable color test than the Dutch Standard, but this has not been done.

The result is hardship in the sale of the Jamaica lighted colored and better grade sugars.

That circular carried the very names of the persons to whom it was sent and whose authority was requested to give their signature a legal character. The circular asked that the names be sent as early as possible and stated that the silence of the party interested would be construed as a refusal.

Further it was pointed out that the packers had arranged to submit a more suitable color test than the Dutch Standard, but this has not been done.

The result is hardship in the sale of the Jamaica lighted colored and better grade sugars.

That circular carried the very names of the persons to whom it was sent and whose authority was requested to give their signature a legal character. The circular asked that the names be sent as early as possible and stated that the silence of the party interested would be construed as a refusal.

Further it was pointed out that the packers had arranged to submit a more suitable color test than the Dutch Standard, but this has not been done.

The result is hardship in the sale of the Jamaica lighted colored and better grade sugars.

That circular carried the very names of the persons to whom it was sent and whose authority was requested to give their signature a legal character. The circular asked that the names be sent as early as possible and stated that the silence of the party interested would be construed as a refusal.

Further it was pointed out that the packers had arranged to submit a more suitable color test than the Dutch Standard, but this has not been done.

The result is hardship in the sale of the Jamaica lighted colored and better grade sugars.

That circular carried the very names of the persons to whom it was sent and whose authority was requested to give their signature a legal character. The circular asked that the names be sent as early as possible and stated that the silence of the party interested would be construed as a refusal.

Further it was pointed out that the packers had arranged to submit a more suitable color test than the Dutch Standard, but this has not been done.

The result is hardship in the sale of the Jamaica lighted colored and better grade sugars.

That circular carried the very names of the persons to whom it was sent and whose authority was requested to give their signature a legal character. The circular asked that the names be sent as early as possible and stated that the silence of the party interested would be construed as a refusal.

Further it was pointed out that the packers had arranged to submit a more suitable color test than the Dutch Standard, but this has not been done.

The result is hardship in the sale of the Jamaica lighted colored and better grade sugars.

That circular carried the very names of the persons to whom it was sent and whose authority was requested to give their signature a legal character. The circular asked that the names be sent as early as possible and stated that the silence of the party interested would be construed as a refusal.

Further it was pointed out that the packers had arranged to submit a more suitable color test than the Dutch Standard, but this has not been done.

The result is hardship in the sale of the Jamaica lighted colored and better grade sugars.

MUSIC OF THE WORLD

Musicians in France Seek to Develop Whole National Field

Movement of Decentralization From Paris to Provincial Cities Started

PARIS (Special)—While the Grands Concerts de Paris—Colonne, Lamoureux, Paedeloup—continue to present fine programs representative of the older classical music and the newer French and Russian music, there is nothing that is really outstanding. The recitals of pianists, singers, and violinists in the various halls are also in full swing; and while they are interesting, there is little remarkable to record. Paris is having a satisfactory but not exceptional musical season. There is no lack of concerts of every kind—there is a choice of two or three every day—but there has not been any artist or any production especially striking during the past month.

What is of considerable interest in a more general view is the fact that the love of music appears to be more widespread than ever. Two things deserve to be noted. The first is the appearance in cafés and in cinemas of men and women who, if not distinguished, might well expect to become distinguished musicians. The second is the project of decentralization of music—the propaganda on behalf of music in the provinces.

They Flock to Paris

The two subjects are intimately connected, as will be seen. France has always, in government, in literature, in music, and indeed in every branch of human activity, tended more and more to centralization. Paris is the capital, in a way that few other cities are capitals of their respective countries. Paris has become everything in education, in art, in commerce, and the provinces have had to be content with an extremely subordinate place.

In music, the results are now to be seen. They are not by any means altogether good. They are indeed in some respects exceedingly bad. For example, in consequence of the crowding of musicians to Paris, their concentration in the capital, it is becoming difficult for the most capable and the most conscientious artist to earn a respectable livelihood.

It is all very well to look at the multiplication of opportunities, but unfortunately these opportunities are not brilliant. The big concerts succeed; the halls in which they are held are invariably crowded. But the smaller concerts and the individual recitals are having a hard time. There are too many of them. The writer regrets, for instance, the recent abandonment of the Concerts-Rouge which used in their day to be celebrated. He has been present at many recitals given by truly promising musicians when the halls have been almost empty and such people as were present were invited or had come at reduced prices.

Appreciative Listeners

How some of these artists manage to make ends meet is a perpetual puzzle. On the other hand, there is now hardly a café which has any presentation at all which does not possess its own orchestra. The quality of the music and of the execution in these cafés—and one should add in motion picture theaters is high. The pay of the musician, however, is low. The writer has heard in such establishments artists who can boast of having obtained the Prix d'excellence of the Conservatoire. In the old days the winner of a Prix du Conservatoire was indeed somebody. In these days, in spite of or perhaps because of the multiplication of concerts of various sorts at Paris, he is nobody.

The Parisian public, it should be made clear, does appreciate, as few publics appreciate, good music. The café audience quite understand when a Prix du Conservatoire is playing the violin. It is perhaps somewhat paradoxical that with this extended demand for high-class music, the status of the musician should have been lowered. Apparently the musician has multiplied too, and he has been cheapened. The writer knows an admirable pianist who plays every night for a meager livelihood in a little café in an outlying quarter, and examples of this kind could be given indefinitely. Such is the position; and the remedy is obviously decentralization. The musicians of Paris must overflow into the provinces. They are beginning to do so. They are doing so in practice, and the Quatuor Poulet—to name only one group which is remarkably good in chamber music—has toured France with great success. In the towns of the Riviera, of course, there are admirable opportunities during the season; but it is not so much these special places such as Monte-Carlo and Cannes that one has in mind as the larger towns of France, which have hitherto been somewhat neglected.

In Behalf of the Cause

A plan of decentralization musical has been drawn up by that young composer whose works are growing in favor, Mr. Versepuy. The project has been adopted by the Société Nationale. Its purpose is to encourage first, the taste for the *musique de chambre*; second, the taste for what the French call the *musique chez soi* (that is to say the study of music at home, music not only of the classical masters but of the modern masters); and third, the promotion of concerts. The methods that are to be adopted consist in sending out musical missionaries into all parts. Chiefly, delegates of the Société Nationale are commissioned to go out on a tour of propaganda. Thus in the center there are now lecturers and players at work. They are endeavoring to assist in the musical education of the masses. They hope to make the public understand. The lecturers expound the purpose of the new movement and the players or singers illustrate the theme.

It is desired that this movement

music be appreciated in all parts of France not merely by an élite but by the people who only ask that they should be instructed.

Though the Société Nationale is working in this manner, it recognizes that nothing will be changed unless there are formed regional groups which shall be perfectly independent and shall recruit in their different towns their adherents. That the impulse should come from Paris is praiseworthy but it should not be forgotten that the object is to stimulate the provinces themselves into action. Principally, to promote chamber music and music at home, is what the Société is working for. It regards such music as the quintessence of the art. There are those who look forward optimistically to the time when from end to end of France there shall be salles where quartets will attract as numerous crowds as now assemble in the motion picture theaters.

Piano With Two Keyboards
Invention of Emanuel Moor

Instrument Exhibited in London Found to Do Away With Technical Difficulties

LONDON (Special)—Interest has been aroused in musical circles by the advent of the new two-manual octave coupler piano, invented by Emanuel Moor. An article on it appeared in the Times last September, followed later in "Music and Letters" by an excellent account from the pen of Professor Tovey.

Now the instrument itself is on show at the Aeolian Company's premises in New Bond Street. Many people are flocking to see it; and in addition what one may call the private auditions, a public demonstration was given by Professor Tovey on Jan. 9, and Max Pirani is announced for a recital there on Jan. 17.

Mr. Moor is primarily a musician; his invention is fundamentally a musical one. This is what places it above such "mechanicizations" of music as the pianola and gramophone, where the technical difficulties are indeed solved for the tyro but at a considerable cost to art. The Moor piano escapes these drawbacks. The artist, the player, still retains full control of the music, the methods of reproduction, and the effects produced. It is perhaps too soon to talk of this invention as an inspiration as well as a fine piece of ingenuity, but it is not too soon to say that it may mark an epoch in instrumental evolution. It is at once a technical simplification and an artistic expansion. The pieces they are able to play are thus in most cases below their mental and imaginative capacity; this is apt to cause discouragement and a dislike of "practicing," however attractive of their kind the pieces may be.

If the children found that with careful but not excessive work they were able to render the works of Chopin, Schumann and Beethoven, or easier modern English, French and Russian composers, their delight in music would be increased fourfold. The disability of a small hand would also be lessened by the new piano; time spent now in technical practice would be devoted to more musical studies, the technical work being reduced to fit the requirements of the new instrument. Of course, it is not possible to say exactly what those requirements would be, or to foresee their consequences with accuracy; they offer a wide field for speculation.

Influence on Composition

If a perfected new piano ever becomes universal in the musical world, it will influence above all the composers of piano music. It would present possibilities hitherto unknown for rich and complex effects, or for "color" music; it might, on the other hand, call irresistibly to a pre-eminently intellectual genius such as that of Bach. It is easy, moreover, to imagine the effect of well-known piano works when played on an instrument of this kind. The restless and passionate second movement of the piano part of César Franck's violin and piano sonata would surely gain in clearness and certainty; so also would the canon of the last movement. One can imagine also the same added clearness and ease in the violin and piano sonatas of Ireland and of Delius. Perhaps these are the qualities which would be most keenly felt in chamber music. In solo piano music the change may be felt chiefly in an increased solidity and richness of tone. These are things which can only be decided by the appearance of the new piano on the concert platform. The future alone can show us whether success or failure is to be its portion.

Technical Liberation

If the new instrument is destined to take the place of the present piano, it will certainly cause considerable changes in the musical life of the ordinary household. There are many amateurs who would play with taste and feeling, were excessive technical

More Opera Houses
Miss Garden's Desire

Project for Consolidation of Companies Recalled

Opera houses in cities all the way across the continent of North America are what Miss Mary Garden, the Chicago Opera directress, would like to see spring into existence, according to a speech she is reported to have made at a New York dinner. Her desire, so she indicated, is to help get a string of theaters going for the production of operas, from New York to San Francisco; something like which was the avowed desire ten years ago of Henry Russell, the director of the Boston Opera Company, and a few years before that of Oscar Hammerstein, the director of the Manhattan Opera Company of New York. Indeed, there was

a scheme developed once, under which

an Italian company, a French company and a German company were to

take turns serving various communities in the United States and Canada,

the communities themselves merely

maintaining houses in which produc-

tions could be staged.

Now the Chicago opera directress

may not have thought of an arrange-

ment for cooperation between the

managers of the string of houses

which she spoke of, but may have

thought, instead, of the theaters as

places to which any director who

might want to, could take his singers

and give performances. In other

words, she perhaps entertained simply

the notion of a larger field in which

her organization and other touring

companies might compete for the

applause of the public. It is a question,

however, whether opera might not be

more readily accepted in cities where

it has hitherto been untried, and more

speedily revived in a place like Bos-

ton, where it used to flourish, if a plan

for a national consolidation of inter-

ests were adopted.

Now the Chicago opera directress

may not have thought of an arrange-

ment for cooperation between the

managers of the string of houses

which she spoke of, but may have

thought, instead, of the theaters as

places to which any director who

might want to, could take his singers

and give performances. In other

words, she perhaps entertained simply

the notion of a larger field in which

her organization and other touring

companies might compete for the

applause of the public. It is a question,

however, whether opera might not be

more readily accepted in cities where

it has hitherto been untried, and more

speedily revived in a place like Bos-

ton, where it used to flourish, if a plan

for a national consolidation of inter-

ests were adopted.

Now the Chicago opera directress

may not have thought of an arrange-

ment for cooperation between the

managers of the string of houses

which she spoke of, but may have

thought, instead, of the theaters as

places to which any director who

might want to, could take his singers

and give performances. In other

words, she perhaps entertained simply

the notion of a larger field in which

her organization and other touring

companies might compete for the

applause of the public. It is a question,

however, whether opera might not be

more readily accepted in cities where

it has hitherto been untried, and more

speedily revived in a place like Bos-

ton, where it used to flourish, if a plan

for a national consolidation of inter-

ests were adopted.

Now the Chicago opera directress

may not have thought of an arrange-

ment for cooperation between the

managers of the string of houses

which she spoke of, but may have

thought, instead, of the theaters as

places to which any director who

might want to, could take his singers

and give performances. In other

words, she perhaps entertained simply

the notion of a larger field in which

her organization and other touring

companies might compete for the

applause of the public. It is a question,

however, whether opera might not be

more readily accepted in cities where

it has hitherto been untried, and more

speedily revived in a place like Bos-

ton, where it used to flourish, if a plan

for a national consolidation of inter-

ests were adopted.

Now the Chicago opera directress

may not have thought of an arrange-

ment for cooperation between the

managers of the string of houses

which she spoke of, but may have

thought, instead, of the theaters as

places to which any director who

might want to, could take his singers

and give performances. In other

words, she perhaps entertained simply

the notion of a larger field in which

her organization and other touring

companies might compete for the

applause of the public. It is a question,

however, whether opera might not be

more readily accepted in cities where

it has hitherto been untried, and more

speedily revived in a place like Bos-

ton, where

THE HOME FORUM

Bidsy McKenna

Buffeted by the waves and drenched by the salt sea-spray, Bidsy McKenna, the dillisk gatherer, pursued her lowly calling in the teeth of the wind. Her bare feet holding a desperate grip of the rock, she selected carefully from among the many varieties of seaweed growing upon its shell-encrusted surface the prized dillisk or duine, an edible sea-vegetable much in favor throughout Ireland.

The harvesting of dillisk is attended with so much risk and hardship that it appeals only to the very neediest among the dwellers of the wild rocky shores. The most esteemed and delicate varieties are to be found on rocks only partially uncovered at low tide. When one suggested to Bidsy that she could find plenty of dillisk on the great sea-rods that came in with the spring tide without the trouble and discomfort of seeking it so far out, she would say: "I could, too, alanna, and there's women that does gather that rnbidge, more shame for 'em. It isn't fit to ate. What matter if I gets a bit more thrubble? There's no dillisk that can stand up to Bidsy McKenna's at the fair of Kilgriffen."

And she proceeded to spread out her picking to dry on some warm stones in a sheltered spot. Her dark locks bound by a spotted red handkerchief and with a big blue apron draping her meager skirts, Bidsy's wind-blown figure made a picture such as artists who visit those wild coasts love to paint.

But to be immortalized thus never occurred to Bidsy as she picked her perilous way to and fro over sharp stones and slippery weeds until she felt satisfied that her harvest would make a respectable show at the forthcoming fair. It took many journeys to attain this end, for dillisk shrinks greatly in drying. But at length her task was completed. The last-gathered batch was dry and gave out the delicate aroma of violets which only the best dillisk can do. Bidsy had many friends, all the countryside having a regard for the little woman who was as cheery on wet days as on sun and had a pleasant greeting for all the world.

A week later the fair of Kilgriffen, a one-day function, was in full swing. Cattle, sheep and pigs were changing places rapidly. Bidsy was in her place early and, resplendent in holiday attire, awaited her clientele. The red handkerchief was replaced by one of Paisley pattern on a ground of silver white, and a small plaid shawl was fastened at the bosom by a brooch of Tara pattern. Her full red skirt was of a modish brassy, showing a pair of practical country-made shoes over home-spun, home-spun and home-knit grey wool stockings.

She proudly displayed upon her own kitchen table, carted thither for exhibition by a kind farmer friend, the basket of dillisk, which she had replenished from a sack hidden under the table. To an uninitiated

observer the dillisk looked like shreds of brown ribbons. It was powdered all over with tiny crystals of sea salt, and numerous little shells hung from the shreds in all directions. Other stalls there were, with sweetmeats of various kinds, apples, nuts, and even one with dillisk, but it was easy to see

Larger Thought

To think things larger may enlarge our thought.
Good masters give us methods but not models.

—George Lansing Raymond.

than a mile it had crossed the line again, turning south; for some time it ran seawards, parallel with the Kent Ditch, then suddenly went off at right angles and ran straight to the throws where the Woolpack Inn watches the roads to Lydd and Appledore.—Sheila Kaye-Smith in Joanna Godden.

courtesy mediocrity over native genius. He showed how most educated gentlemen might add poetry to their accomplishments. To turn some trifling thought in neat clear verse, to "expatriate genially" on some topic of an hour, to please royal or otherwise eminent persons with politely exaggerated traits from the people with whom he comes in contact, instead of weighing them down with condemnation, will be surprised to see how much he adds to his own peace of mind and how much better humanity is than he supposed.

And while he is thus being just to others, let him not be unjust to himself. He should not assume that the evil thoughts which clamor for admission into his consciousness have their origin with him, but he should recognize that they come from a source which Jesus denominated "a liar, and the father of it." It is his responsibility to exclude them from his thinking. As, however, they do not emanate from God, they cannot enter his life if he resolutely bars the doors of his consciousness against them and steadfastly refuses to accept or express them. If one's purpose is always to condemn and reject evil, he will not condemn himself for the wrong desires that come to him, even if they are many and some of them, perchance, evading his vigilance, seem to gain entrance for a time into his experience. He will know, since they are no part of his true mentality, that eventually he must attain the high altitude of thought to which they cannot rise. Many who read these lines have already reached the moral heights where the grosser temptations do not touch them. Further spiritual growth, made certain by the study and demonstration of Christian Science, will insure them further immunity.

Since good, whether manifested in intellectual endowments or nobility of character, always originates in God, there is no occasion for personal praise or flattery, which, if more pleasant, is at the same time more dangerous than censure. But there is occasion for just appreciation of the individual whose life of consecration fits him for manifesting those perfect attributes which God expresses through the real man and woman. Very properly, therefore, Christian Scientists entertain a deep sense of gratitude toward Mrs. Eddy for her inestimable service to humanity in discovering Christian Science and establishing it on an enduring foundation. Critics sometimes mistake this for personal adoration, whereas it is only merited recognition of a life of extraordinary purity, self-sacrifice, and devotion to duty.

It has been the fashion to personify all forms of evil, fasten them to the person and then condemn him for his shortcomings; but the fact all the time has been, as Mrs. Eddy so aptly puts it (Message to The Mother Church for 1901, p. 12): "Evil is neither quality nor quantity; it is not intelligence, a person or a principle, a man or a woman, a place or a thing, and God never made it." How could it be otherwise in a universe whose sole creator, as styled by St. John, is Love?

He who grasps this truth is in a position to deal with evil intelligently and effectively, not only in his own life but in his contemplation of the lives of others. He detaches evil in his own thinking from the individual and denounces it, not him. Evil, whether in the form of dishonesty, sensuality, or what not, can thus be extinguished from one's thinking, while the individual is not harmed but helped. Anyone who will make it a rule mentally to separate unde-

Neither Good nor Evil Personal

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ANCROFT, in characterizing Washington, says that his uprightness "was so constant that it often seemed to be almost impersonal." The distinguished historian is close upon the fundamental truth when he makes this observation. Those qualities which make men great are not personal. Their source is outside the individual. They are impartations from Deity; hence their strength, their permanence, and the universal respect they inspire; hence, too, the humility which invariably accompanies their expression, for he who is endowed with true greatness realizes that it is no personal asset or accomplishment. Indeed he is likely to be unconscious of its presence.

The attainments of intellect, the graces of character, the capacity for achievement, are all from God. They belong not to persons, but are the attributes of infinite divine Mind reflected by the individual as his intelligent obedience to the law of righteousness makes such expression possible. When admirers would have ascribed goodness to Jesus, he asked in kindly rebuke, "Why callest thou me good? there is none good but one, that is God." And when the wonders he performed arrested attention, he declared, "The Son can do nothing of himself, but what he seeth the Father do."

The attainments of intellect, the graces of character, the capacity for achievement, are all from God. They belong not to persons, but are the attributes of infinite divine Mind reflected by the individual as his intelligent obedience to the law of righteousness makes such expression possible.

When admirers would have ascribed goodness to Jesus, he asked in kindly rebuke, "Why callest thou me good? there is none good but one, that is God." And when the wonders he performed arrested attention, he declared, "The Son can do nothing of himself, but what he seeth the Father do."

The attainments of intellect, the graces of character, the capacity for achievement, are all from God. They belong not to persons, but are the attributes of infinite divine Mind reflected by the individual as his intelligent obedience to the law of righteousness makes such expression possible.

When admirers would have ascribed goodness to Jesus, he asked in kindly rebuke, "Why callest thou me good? there is none good but one, that is God." And when the wonders he performed arrested attention, he declared, "The Son can do nothing of himself, but what he seeth the Father do."

Sing on! sing on, you gray-brown bird,
Sing from the swamps, the recesses—
pour your chant from the bushes—
Limitless out of the dusk, out of the cedars and pines.

—James Whitcomb Riley.

SCIENCE
AND
HEALTH

With Key to
the Scriptures

By

MARY BAKER EDDY

THE original standard and only Textbook on Christian Science Mind-healing, in one volume of 700 pages, may be read, borrowed or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

It is published in the following styles and bindings:

Cloth	\$3.00
Ooze sheep, vest pocket edition, Warren's India Bible paper	3.00
Monroe, vest pocket edition, Warren's India Bible paper	3.50
Fine leather, stiff cover (same size and style as cloth edition)	4.00
Monroe, pocket edition (Oxford India Bible paper)	5.00
Leather (heavy Oxford India Bible paper)	6.00
Large Type Edition, leather (heavy Warren's India Bible paper)	7.50

FRENCH TRANSLATION
Alternate pages of English and French

Cloth

Monroe, pocket edition

GERMAN TRANSLATION
Alternate pages of English and German

Cloth

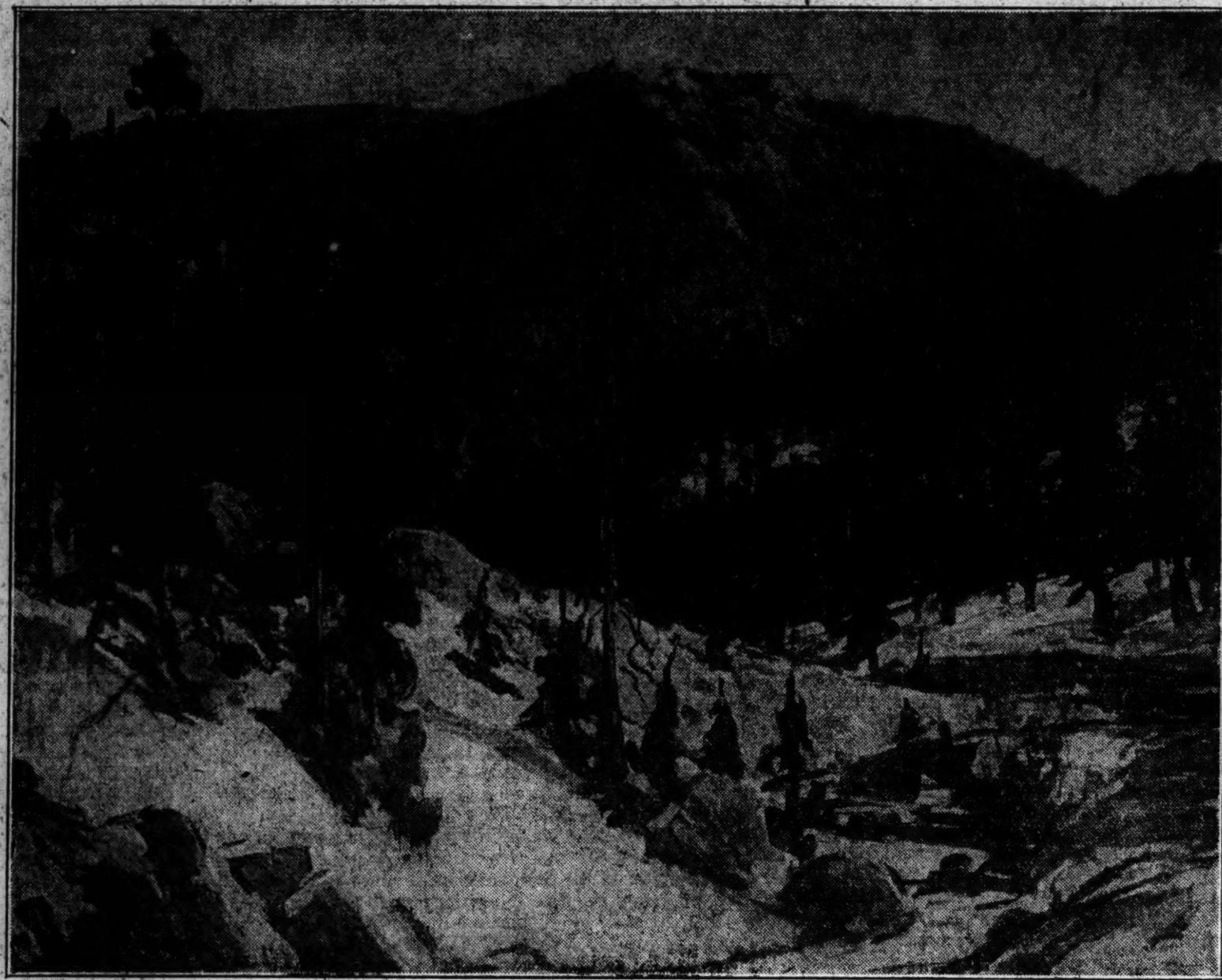
Monroe, pocket edition

Where no Christian Science Reading Room is available the book will be sent at the above prices, express or postage prepaid, on either domestic or foreign shipments.

Remittance by money order or by draft on New York or Boston should accompany all orders and be made payable to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

The other works of Mrs. Eddy may also be read, borrowed or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms, or a complete list with descriptions and prices will be sent upon application.

THE
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
PUBLISHING SOCIETY
BOSTON, U. S. A.
Sale publishers of all authorized Christian Science literature



"Ute Pass," by Russell Cheney

Courtesy of the Leacock Gallery, New York

that the connoisseurs patronized Bidsy.

"Good morra, Bids, yer purtier than ever, an' if yer dillisk is as good as the last time, gimme a shillin'worth."

"The dillisk I have today, Mickie Scannell, is the besht that ever was shdred this side o' the town o' Cork. Miles an' miles out on the rocks I travelled till I thought the wind'd blow me to Ameriky, the way it had me bate."

Sampling some from the liberal measure she dealt out to him, "Bedad, Bids, it was worth it if ye was blown to Ameriky itself. Gimme sixpence worth more for me gran'father. He's wild for a bit of the rare shell dillisk. I bought some a while back, but he couldn't ate a bite of it."

Next, a little child edged up. "Me mother sez could ye sell me a haporth, Mrs. McKenna, for 'tis how Katie Crean gev me a hapenny for rockin' the cradle while she was milking the cow!"

"Blessin' on ye, asthore, to be sure I will. Dive under the table and fil' yer pockets, out o' the sack and tell your mother she is a quare woman if she thinks it's takin' yer little earnin's I'd be. I'm not that mane. Keep yer hapenny and there's a penny to keep it company."

And so Bidsy's stall was cleared before half the day was over. The home-sewn purse suspended from her neck was well filled, so she packed up with a light heart, and leaving her impedimenta for a time, turned gleefully to join her compatriots who were revelling in the fun of the fair.

Imagism Defined

I have seen so little understood as Imagism. Only a short time ago, in the "Yale Review," Professor John Erskine confessed that he had no clear idea of what was Imagist verse and what was not, and in unconscious proof of his ignorance, spoke of Robert Frost and Edgar Lee Masters as Imagists.

To call a certain kind of writing "a school," and give it a name, is merely a convenient method of designating it when we wish to speak of it. We have adopted the same method in regard to distinguishing persons. We say John Smith and James Brown, because it is simpler than to say: six feet tall, blue eyes, straight nose—or the reverse of these attributes. Imagist verse is verse which is written in conformity with certain tenets voluntarily adopted by the poets as being those by which they consider the best poetry to be produced. They may be right or they may be wrong, but this is their belief.

Imagism, then, is a particular school,

springing up within a larger, more comprehensive movement, the New Movement with which this whole book has had to do. This movement has as yet received no convenient designation.

We who are of it, naturally

have not the proper perspective to see it in all its historic significance.

But we can safely claim it to be a "renaissance," a re-birth of the spirit of truth and beauty. It means a re-discovery

of beauty in our modern world, and the originality and honesty to affirm that beauty in whatever manner is native to the poet. Amy Lowell, in "Tendencies in Modern American Poetry."

It was a sea farm. There were no

hop-gardens, as on the farms inland

no white-cowled coasts, and scarcely

more than 12 acres under the plough.

Three hundred acres of pasture spread

around Andover, dappled over with the

big Kent sheep—the road from

Pedding to Brodnyx went through them,

curling and looping and doubling to

the demands of the dykes. Just be-

yond Pedding, it turned northward

and crossed the South Eastern Rail-

way under the hills that used to be the

coast of England, long ago when the

sea flowed up over the marsh to the

walls of Lympne and Rye, then in less

An Odde Humour

Purely faire, and fairely wise,
Blessed wit, and blessed eyes,
Blessed wise, and blessed faire,
Neuer may thy bliss impaire.

Kindely true, and truly kinde,

Blessed heart and blessed minde:

Blessed kind, and blessed true,

Euer may thy blisse renue.

—Nicholas Breton.

What Faced Us

With the Rue d'Angoulême came extensons—even the mere immediate view of opposite intimacies and industries, the subdivided aspects and neat ingenuities of the applied Parisian genius counting as such: our many-windowed "briarier," above an entresol of no great height, hung over the narrow and, during the winter months, not a little dusky channel, with endless movement and interest in the vivid exhibition it supplied. What faced us was a series of subjects, with the baker at the corner, for the first—the impeccably dispenser of the soft, crusty crescent rolls that we woke each morning to hunger for refresh . . . as the one form of "European" breakfast-bread fit to be named even with the feeblest of our American forms. Then came the small "crêmeries," white picked out with blue, which by some secret of its own keeping, afforded, within the compass of a few feet square, prolonged savory meals to working men, white-frocked or blue-frocked, to uniformed cabmen, stout or spare, but all more or less "bavards" and discernibly critical; and next the compact embrasure of the "écalibre" or oyster-lady, she and her paraphernalia fitted into their interstices much as the moluscs itself into their shells; "neighbored in turn by the "marchand-de-bois," peeping from as narrow a cage, his neat faggots and chopped logs stacked beside him and above him in his sentry box quite as the niches of saints, in early Italian pictures, are framed with tightly-packed fruits and flowers. Space and remembrance fail me for the rest of the series, the attaching note of which comes back as the note of diffused sociability and domestic in fact more or less aesthetic ingenuity, with the street a perpetual parlor or household center for the sitting, pausing, conversing little "bourgeois" or "ouvrière" to sport, on every pretext and in every errand, her futed cap, her composed head, and her ready wit. Which is to say indeed that life and manners were more pointedly and harmoniously expressed under our noses there, than we had perhaps found them anywhere save in the most salient passages of "stories": though I must in spite of it not write as if these trifles were all our fare.—Henry James in "A Small Boy and Others."

On booke for to rede I me delite,
And to hem yeve I feyth and ful cre-

deince.

And in my herte have hem in reves-

ance

So herely that there is game noon.

That fro my booke maketh me to goon.

But hit be other upon the haly-day,

Or elles in the haly tyme of May

Whan that I here the smale foulies

singe

And that the houres gyne for to

springe

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., SATURDAY, FEB. 11, 1922

EDITORIALS

Russian Relief and the Soviet

PUBLIC opinion may well suspend judgment in the controversy which has suddenly developed over the methods and agencies being employed for the relief of starving Russians. The need for this relief exists undeniably. The misery, the hunger, and destitution which it is sought to alleviate from the richness and prosperity of the United States can hardly be depicted in sufficiently striking phrase. The first thing to do is to feed the hungry and to clothe the naked. This the people of the United States, acting either officially through their Congress, or as individuals through various organizations, have shown themselves ready and eager to do.

There has been suspicion of the employment by the authorities in Russia of the charitable eagerness of the people of the United States to break down, to some extent, the wall of public opinion opposed to the Soviet Government. There has been reason to apprehend that the handling through Soviet agencies of relief funds or relief supplies might not be conducted with an eye single to the advantage of the sufferers whom it was sought to help, but might rather be made an engine for the upbuilding of the strength of Lenin and his associates. Even more it is within the bounds of possibility that the very fact that agencies in harmony with the present Government of Russia are being permitted, under a certain shadow of countenance, to solicit subscriptions in the United States may be taken in some quarters as indicative of the willingness of the American Government to recognize that now functioning in Russia.

It is probably, therefore, fortunate that Secretary Hoover by his attitude in this matter has compelled an enumerating of the agencies now engaged in gathering funds and supplies for Russian aid, and that all facts regarding their characteristics, their managers, and their possible or suspected political affiliations shall be sent to the President for his guidance. It is very certain that those who are conducting these collection agencies will have ample opportunity to defend themselves and to make clear the measure of good faith by which they are animated. Certainly no organization need fear to encounter a conspiracy of silence which numbers among members of its advisory committee "ten United States Senators, eight members of the House of Representatives, thirteen governors of states, two ex-governors, a Cardinal, twenty-three bishops and eight rabbis!"

A galaxy of stars so used to addressing the public and influencing public opinion can certainly not be brusquely silenced if they are indeed sincerely sympathetic with the organization to which their names have been lent. If, on the other hand, it should appear, as is hinted, that their names have been unwarrantedly used, that fact in itself exposes their organization to immediate suspicion.

It would be difficult to set any bounds to the willingness of the people of the United States to extend copious and liberal aid to the starving people of Russia. Men talk about hard times in business circles, but it has been sufficiently demonstrated that when an appeal is made to the hearts of the American people conditions of business prosperity are seldom permitted to prevent an immediate and generous response. Indeed, it appears now that one reason for the controversy which has arisen over these Russian aid associations is that their collections are exceedingly liberal, and that the public is only too ready to respond to their appeals.

But quite as certain as that the American people are desirous of alleviating distress in Russia, as in any other sorely-suffering country, is the fact that, as a nation, the United States is in no sense sympathetic with the ideals or the methods of the Soviet Government in Russia. That government is a negation of all for which the American political organization stands. It is hostile to the American spirit, alike in its political, economic and social ideals. The revelation of the fact that in any instance the appeal for charity had been used to advance the political purposes of the Communistic organization of Russia would be received by Americans with a degree of wrath and indignation that would make doubly hard any effort to continue honest endeavors to collect funds for the alleviation of Russian distress.

Certain critics of Secretary Hoover have reproached him for having permitted the issue to be raised, holding that it would have been better to ignore the possible utilization for sinister purposes of the relief movement rather than to check the flood of subscriptions for a worthy cause. The criticism is untenable, indefensible, for nothing is tolerable except the very greatest frankness in dealing with the public in a matter of this sort. It is better that this issue should be threshed out here and now, that all the facts concerning each of these organizations should be officially determined and fully and truthfully laid before the public, than that the work of Russian relief should suffer as it has been suffering from a sinister undercurrent of suspicion and doubt.

How the Railroads Might Help

HERE is, apparently, what may be called a commendable disposition on the part of the public generally, reflected in official circles, in and out of Congress, to devise some form of aid which will assure the rehabilitation of the railroads. The tendency of popular thought seems to be away from government ownership or even government operation and control, as that control was exercised during the war. Just now there is being urged some system of government credit to the carriers by which they will be enabled to provide needed new construction and equipment. There seems little doubt now, even among those who have been most doubtful as to the ability of the railroads to avoid enforced receivership, that the processes now working will eventually bring about satisfactory readjustments.

But it is pointed out that these processes are dis-

tressingly slow, and that the delay is working a hardship on many industries dependent upon a prompt and efficient transportation service. Surely the railroads are not prepared now to meet any marked revival of shipping in those sections where commerce is inclined to congest. The conclusion is enforced that although industry as a whole has been slow to recover from the disorganizing effects of the war period, the general recovery has been much more rapid and more nearly complete than has the recovery of the principal lines of transportation. While the representatives of many important producing industries have been inclined to content themselves with the precarious profits of a season of unavoidable depression, the insistent demand of railroad managers and the representatives of investors in railroad securities has been for the fullest possible return upon their service and investments.

There has been expressed the unavoidable conviction that the railroads have not done their part in bringing about industrial readjustment. They have demanded the right to exact higher freight rates while insisting upon a lower standard of wages for their employees. Stubborn resistance has been made to a general demand for lower traffic rates, producers, especially in the agricultural districts, complaining that the cost of transportation in many instances made the marketing of their crops prohibitive. It has been pointed out that the railroads might lend a helping hand in the present emergency by making appreciable reductions in commodity freight rates. By this process, it has been insisted, they would attract to their lines a greatly increased tonnage, incidentally adding to their revenues without greatly increasing their operating costs. Suppose by this action the railroads doubled their commodity freight tonnage. This added business could be handled by the same equipment and the same operating force which now handles the tonnage fixed as a minimum at which the carriers can operate without actual loss. The net return over and above fixed operating costs would, without doubt, show a marked increase. The incidental benefits to producers and consumers would be noticeable immediately in lowered shipping costs and, logically, in cheaper retail costs.

Is it not reasonable to ask the railroads, as a measure of first aid, to inaugurate widespread reductions of freight rates, if only as an economic experiment? The people, strictly speaking, owe the carriers nothing, but that does not signify that there will be no disposition to render such aid as will tend to make possible an early readjustment of present difficulties. But it may reasonably be insisted that the railroads, if only as an evidence of good faith, should show their willingness to cooperate whenever and wherever possible.

A Check for Colorado Floods

TWO considerations should be noted in connection with the project of the United States Government for building a great dam in the Boulder Cañon of the Colorado River in Arizona. One is that too many states and too many private interests have a natural concern with that project to warrant any relinquishment of it, now or later, to any private control whatever. The other is, that among the objects in building this dam is the storing of flood waters with a view to putting an end to the disastrous overflows that have been periodically taking place in the Imperial Valley.

No fewer than six states will be vastly benefited by the construction and operation of this dam for public purposes. They are Nevada, California, Utah, Arizona, New Mexico and Colorado. Chiefly the benefit will come from the development and distribution of power. There will also be opportunity for developing irrigation. These advantages are obvious in connection with any such project as the one here under discussion, and they are the incentives for most of the government dams that have been proposed or built in recent years in the western states.

More unusual is the naming of flood prevention as one of the reasons for entering upon such a piece of construction. It is a worthy reason, perhaps even more worthy than the other more obvious ones. For flood-prevention is something to which the federal authorities should by all means give their serious attention, and it is to be hoped that the purpose exemplified in this Boulder Cañon project is significant of still further activities of the same kind. Floods in the Colorado River have not usually stirred the country like that one in the Arkansas, last year, which swept over Pueblo. But the Colorado has made trouble enough, in its way. Each May or June sees it rising, swelled by the melting snows of the mountains in which it has its source. Its current is then accelerated, often to a rate of more than 25 miles per hour. At such times, its bed cannot carry off the water as fast as it comes down, and the result is that both land and crops along the lower reaches are badly cut up. That is what brought the farmers from the Imperial Valley and Riverside to the recent conference on the project, in San Diego. They wanted protection.

And they ought to have it, not merely for the saving of the particular crops which are now annually endangered by the river's excesses, but also because the government can do no better than accept the responsibility for obviating floods of a destructive nature, wherever they threaten. Such floods involve almost the most unnecessary waste that is to be observed anywhere. That they are the result of so-called natural forces, such as cloud-bursts or sudden, excessive rainfall, is only so much the greater incentive for undertaking to prevent them from being harmful. The country has resources sufficient to construct the dams and other preventive works that are needed. Moreover, there is very good assurance that whatever sums it may expend in such works can be recouped over and over again by proper distribution of their husbanded waters for such purposes of power and irrigation as those put forward for this Boulder Cañon project. If one dam on each swiftly falling river is not sufficient to provide storage for all the water that is likely to be precipitated, others should be added until a whole system is in existence, ready to turn every drop of water into an asset instead of allowing it to be a liability.

The government should move forward for a larger view of this subject. It needs to take up such projects as this one at Boulder Cañon rather less as if each one

were complete in itself, and much more as if it were only one unit of a system of interrelated dams and storage basins, which shall ultimately control the waters of all dangerous streams. Such a system will require years for its development, of course. All the more reason, then, why a beginning on it should be made without delay.

The Snipers Mobilizing

NOTHING could be stated with more definiteness than the fact that it is the hope of the political and financial representatives of the liquor interests in the United States to organize a formidable campaign to bring about the election of senators and representatives in the Congress which may convene after March 4, next, who will favor the nullification, or at least the amending of the federal enforcement code. The deplorable conclusion is forced, concurrently with the realization of this purpose, that some of the more influential newspapers of the country refuse to regard as reprehensible, or even as unpatriotic, such an organized assault upon constitutional government. One may well wonder, in view of this attitude of condonation, what sections of the Constitution the nullificationists and their sympathizers choose to regard as inviolable, or the contemptuous disregard of which would be looked upon as treasonable, seditious, or disloyal. The Eighteenth Amendment has been accepted and declared to be a part of the fundamental law of the nation. Is the choice left to any citizen, natural or adopted, to disregard one part of the law while protesting his allegiance to the Constitution as a whole?

There is not the slightest reason to suspect that there is, in any section of the country, any considerable public sentiment in favor of modifying the necessary provisions of the enforcement code. It cannot be denied, of course, that there is, in many localities, a minority sentiment in favor of nullification. Probably there always will be this opposition to a law which is designed to compel and enforce a measure of social and civic decency. But minorities are often more insistent and more aggressive than the majorities which they seek to oppose.

There should be no misunderstanding, therefore, as to the meaning of the present outbursts of the liquor campaigners and the few newspapers which may believe they are best serving their own ends and those of some of their friends by supporting the misguided political campaign for the control of Congress. The apparent effort to dignify that campaign has served the important purpose of putting the friends of prohibition on guard, and that is something. The campaign of sniping and guerrilla warfare has become somewhat monotonous, perhaps, and just such developments as have been noted in recent weeks have been necessary to arouse the defenders of the law to a realization of their duty. The mobilization of the bootleggers and border-runners by their doughty commanders, the distillers, brewers, and rum-selling druggists and prescription writers, into a somewhat picturesque awkward squad, may lend just the needed touch of realism required to end the campaign of desultory disloyalty and lawlessness. The absurdity of attempting to again make prohibition a political issue in the United States does not seem to have appeared to the army of insubordinates.

Musical Amateurs

WHEN people use the words "professional" and "amateur" it is sometimes with a mental line of cleavage that is not fair to the professional. Professional experience and amateur enthusiasm are by no means incompatible. When we hear Kreisler or Schumann-Heink, Louise, Homer or Titta Ruffo or Melba, we are impressed with the fact that for all the frequency with which these artists have appeared before the public in a long career, they do not perform perfunctorily, with the mere mechanic certitudes and almost automatic flexures and inflections of those to whom the music is an old, old story. No; they seem to bring to their art, and therefore to their hearers, a fresh and spontaneous enjoyment.

The amateur spirit is the foundation stone of musical excellence. The word amateur too often connotes mere incompetence instead of affection. It calls up visions of a young aspirant struggling through vocal calisthenics beyond the capacity of the executant; it shows us a vainglorious practitioner among arpeggios on the piano, the violin, or the flute; it distressfully reminds us of concerts and conservatory exercises at which parental pride or preceptorial vanity prevented others present from expressing a frank verdict. But the amateur is not the bungler; he or she is the lover of the beautiful, the good, the true, in terms of music. The amateur has a faith to defend, a true art demanding fidelity. It is the business of the lover of music to see that music not merely enlivens but elevates.

People use the term music-lover a little too commonly and meanly, to characterize almost any concert-goer. The title should be thoughtfully bestowed. The part of the listener either makes or mars the music. Some musicians say they cannot play to an unsympathetic audience. They feel among the auditors an indifference, if not a positive antagonism. The artist gives his best when he knows by intuitive feeling that the audience is with him. He is aware of the stimulus in the presence of the perceptive and encouraging amateur.

A woman went from a city where she and several friends had made music during frequent evenings with the string quartet and other ensembles. Her husband had met with business reverses, and it was necessary for her to break the ties between her and these congenial amateurs. She went to a little town where music grew wild, like weeds, or not at all. Did she sulk or mourn? Did she berate the ignorance she came to, or bewail the sophistication that she left behind her? She did not. She went to work with a will to create in her new environment the delight in music that existed in the city she had left. She gathered the amateurs about her to play and to encourage music. She raised a subscription, even from some who could not see her point of view at first, or the value of the music to the town, and she imported a symphony orchestra for several classical

concerts. Not at first, but after no long time, she was regarded as a public benefactor. It was clearly seen that her effort was sublimely selfless. She had the real spirit of the amateur. One who has that spirit loves more than music, he loves mankind.

That is the best thing about music, that it immediately links one to the social majority. Explorers in strange climes often have to hunt hard and far for manifestations of a certain tendency or proclivity, but, at the very threshold of the humblest homes there, they are likely to stumble upon evidences that the lover of sounds which to his own ear are sweet, the musical amateur, has been there before them.

Editorial Notes

IT PROBABLY will come as a surprise to many people to learn that New York ranks fourth as an agricultural state. The great middle-western states, with their huge expanses of farming territory, would seem to relegate such urban states as New York to a minor place. But such is not the case, according to John B. Shepard of the United States Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates, who points out that in total value of all crops last year the only states leading New York were Texas, California, and Illinois. New York was second to California in hay production, was exceeded in production of potatoes by Maine, but not in value of the crop, was first in production of onions and cabbages, second to Wisconsin in value of dairy products, second to Washington in apples, and to Pennsylvania in buckwheat. In beans and pears New York ranks third, and in peaches it stands fourth.

KINGS and emperors have been in the habit of supporting opera on a lavish scale out of their privy purses. But the fact is not so well known that they have at the same time kept their menageries of wild animals. This has been customary, particularly in the case of rulers of the former Central Empires. The circumstance is called to mind by the announcement that the King of Bulgaria is desirous of disposing of his elephants. But more significant still is the statement that the menagerie that belonged to the former German Kaiser has been sold to American buyers for exhibition not a hundred miles from Coney Island, New York. Apropos, one would like to know what has become of the extensive menagerie which the Hapsburgs were wont to keep in the magnificent grounds of the palace of Schönbrunn?

IT SHOULD be noted that the careful traditions surrounding royalty have been mightily relaxed during the last few years. This remark is occasioned not so much by the approaching marriage of Princess Mary to a viscount, but by a dispatch from Japan, certainly one of the most traditional of powers, that it is quite possible that in the near future princes of the blood royal will be brought up and trained in conformity with their inclinations. Heretofore a military education has been their only outlet. Perhaps Japan has decided that a militaristic royal household is not quite the representation of the country that should be flaunted abroad. And again it may be an intelligent step on the part of statesmen who realize that military-princes will soon be anachronisms.

HOUSING conditions being what they are, nothing but praise can be extended to the competition for model tenement house designs recently conducted under the auspices of the real estate organizations of New York City and the Chamber of Commerce of the State. A similar competition, which took place in 1901 resulted in a deal of valuable material for the New York State commission which drafted the tenement house law now operative in the State. The result of this competition should add still more to a knowledge of efficient housing. It is the small wage earner who presents the greatest problem in housing, and the stimulation of the construction of fit homes for the workers, is of paramount importance to any community.

THE Hankow coolies, it appears, hire their rickshaws much the same as the pushcart venders of New York obtain the use of their carts. In Hankow a short time ago the indignant coolies organized the Hankow Rickshaw Coolies Association after a strike against the rickshaw owners who were charging an excessive daily hire for their carriages. The majority of these owners are foreigners. Pushcart venders in New York rarely own their carts, but engage them by the day or week from owners who make a fair living by renting a large number of them. During the moving van strike in New York a year ago it was quite fashionable in Greenwich Village to hire a pushcart and move one's belongings.

IMAGINE living on a street without a name and in a house without a number! If you are a writer, imagine waiting for a check from a magazine in such a residence! That is the predicament that certain Parisians are in who live in such a street near the Ourcq Canal. The city government forgot to give it a name, and the only numbers on the houses are those put up by residents who sometimes duplicate each other's numbers. Now the natives are becoming aroused about it. The lot of the poor postman must be a difficult one as he gazes at a letter addressed to "Monsieur Pierre Bergeret, the third right-hand house in the little street two blocks to the right of the Ourcq as you walk south."

THE departure of Feodor Chaliapine, the Russian singer, for his native land brings to a close a venture that was an authentic artistic success throughout. It is with genuine grief that those who saw his performance of Boris at the Metropolitan Opera House in New York view his departure, and it is to be regretted that he did not appear in Boito's "Mefistofele," one of his most astounding portrayals. Chaliapine is a man of most impressive presence allied with an unusual voice and a comprehension of dramatic values. As usual, he proved that the artist is nearly always the best ambassador.